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HAIG 'LIE' ON CHEMICAL WLAPONS 'SMOKESCREEN'

PY171914 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 16 Sep 81

[By Vladimir Korotkov]

[Text] During his visit to West Berlin, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig again uttered slanderous remarks to the effect that Soviet chemical weapons are being used in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea.

Chemical weapons is the pet subject of this general who wears a diplomat's hat. Why does Alexander Haig keep uttering this notorious and repeatedly refuted lie? In military jargon, with which the former general is familiar, he is trying to use these falsehoods to make a smokescreen to cover up for the escalating production of chemical weapons in the United States, their utilization throughout the world and the active training of U.S. Armed Forces for chemical warfare.

Even Haig's aide, Walter Stoessel, when speaking at the press conference held in New York yesterday, was unable to quote one single real case capable of serving as proof of his boss'slanderous remarks.

Stoessel did not dare to openly accuse the USSR. He even went as far as to admit that the discovery of the Reagan administration is preliminary and that confirmation is still pending.

In 1972 together with other socialist countries the USSR submitted to the Disarmament Committee a draft covenant forbidding chemical weapons. This happened almost 10 years ago and the fact that this covenant has yet to be approved is due entirely to the opposition of the United States.

The former brigadier general, Alexander Haig, who in his time fought in Vietnam, must know that the United States fumigated nearly 13,000 square km of Vietnam's territory with toxic substances and hurled more than 36 million tons of chemical bombs at this country.

Neither should we forget that the United States used to supply the shah of Iran with chemical weapons, that U.S.-made (CS-517) chemical grenades have been delivered to Afghan counterrevolutionaries or that U.S.-made chemical bombs are being launched from U.S. helicopters in El Salvador.

The Pentagon is currently working on a new chemical warfare doctrine. The New York TIMES magazine reports that stocks of nerve-gas mines and bombs surpass 40,000 tons. The active U.S. preparations for a barbarous chemical war cannot be disguised by any of Alexander Haig's lies.

UK LABOR PARTY LEADERS VIEW ARMS RACE IN MOSCOW

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD171220 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev met today in the Kremlin with the leader of the Labour Party of Great Britain Michael Foot and deputy leader of the party Denis Healey.

There was an exchange of opinions on topical problems of the present-day situation in the world and British-Soviet relations.

The participants in the conversation expressed concern over the growth of international tension. At the same time they believe that the aggravation of the situation can be over come. They are convinced that this must be the foremost task in the activity of both governments and public circles.

The curbing of the arms race is of primary importance. In this connection Leonid Brezhnev and Michael Foot expressed the hope that the coming Soviet-American talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe would have a constructive nature and be conducted on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. The process of strategic arms limitation must be resumed.

The common opinion was expressed that the positive conclusion of the Madrid meeting, achieving an arrangement to convene a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe would promote the preservation of peace.

Recalling the proposals advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Brezhnev stated that the CPSU and the Soviet Government declare consistently against the policy of confrontation, for detente, for a broad and fruitful international dialogue, for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. He expressed the opinion that given good will, the problem of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe can be solved. The Soviet Union is not going to insist on keeping all the missiles deployed in its western districts and might agree to reduce them, certainly on condition that the Americans assume a reasonable stand and the question of fulfilling the well-known NATO decision is withdrawn.

Michael Foot expressed the wish of the Labour Party that the talks on medium-range missiles be concluded successfully and the hope that progress would be made in this matter on the basis of the readiness of both sides to change their plans. He outlined the Labour Party's strong opposition to the production of the neutron bomb and also stated that the party favoured international cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

The participants in the conversation emphasised the important role and the responsibility of the working class movement, of all the democratic forces in upholding peace and opposing the aggressive policy.

Leonid Brezhnev and Michael Foot expressed support for the improvement of British-Soviet relations. This would be to the benefit of the peoples of both countries, would promote peace in Europe and all over the world. The positive significance of contacts and exchanges of opinions between representatives of the CPSU and the Labour Party of Great Britain for the relations between the two countries and for broad international cooperation of the democratic forces was pointed out.

The conversation passed in a friendly atmosphere and was constructive.

Taking part in the meeting were alternate member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarov, aides of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Alexandrov and Anatoliy Blatov; deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Chernayev, Labour Party official Thomas McCaffrey.

Ponomarov, Leader's View Missiles

LD170832 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep, TASS--A meeting was held in the CPSU Central Committee between a CPSU delegation and the delegation of the parliamentary group of the Labour Party of Great Britain, now in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. The Soviet delegation is headed by the alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarov, while the British --by leader of the Labour Party of Great Britain Michael Foot.

During the meeting they discussed a set of issues having important significance for both parties, and for the peoples of the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

Special attention was given to assessing the situation that has developed in the world at the beginning of the eighties, to the search for ways to ease the military danger, to curtail the arms race, especially in Europe. The sides have also discussed the question of the contacts between the CPSU and the Labour Party and touched on the relations between the two countries on the whole, including economic relations.

The head of the Soviet delegation noted that the current sharpening of the international situation has been caused by the desire of the American administration and the NATO leadership for achieving a military superiority over the USSR through deployment in a number of countries of Western Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, as well as through the decision on the full-scale production of neutron weapons.

President Reagan's decision to go ahead with the production of neutron weapons constitutes clear evidence of the desire of the military and political leadership of the United States to keep the U.S. territory intact. In deciding to go ahead with the production of neutron weapons, the U.S. ruling circles are deliberately and cynically opting for a further complication of the international situation already made very much acute by their actions.

The threat of a military superiority and the destabilisation of the situation, created by the NATO actions, the Soviet side stressed, can be prevented by two means: either by retaliatory actions on the part of the Soviet Union, or by reaching agreement on limiting and reducing the nuclear medium-range potentials, based on preserving a military parity and on a strict observance of the principle of equal security. The CPSU has been and remains most strongly in favour of the second solution.

In 1979 the Soviet Union proposed three times to the West to start negotiations on medium-range nuclear means. The Soviet Union also expressed its readiness to reduce the quantity of its medium-range nuclear means deployed in the western areas of the USSR, if there is no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear means in Western Europe. The response was the well-known dual decision of NATO on "rearmament."

We, as has been stated by the members of the Soviet delegation are prepared to go even further--to totally prohibit the production of nuclear weapons and to begin eliminating its stockpiles until their final elimination. Also known is the Soviet Union's proposal that all nuclear powers--participants in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe should assume a commitment not to be the first to resort to the use of nuclear weapons, and, incidentally, of conventional weapons, too.

During the meeting, the members of the Soviet delegation cited a whole number of specific data, figures and facts which convincingly testify to the groundlessness of the West's assertions that a military-strategic balance has allegedly yielded place to a "Soviet superiority". The USSR has repeatedly stated at the highest level: The Soviet Union is not after the military superiority and does not need it. At present, the actual state of affairs is as follows: In Europe there is a parity in medium-range weapons while the NATO plans for "rearmament", if implemented, would upset that parity.

It was noted during the meeting that the current visit by the delegation of the British Labourists to the USSR is regarded also as a good sign in the development of inter-party relations. It is in the interests of the workers' movement, in the interests of peace and detente, and of the security of the peoples.

The establishment of good relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, as was stressed by the members of the Soviet delegation, is not only a bilateral problem, but also a European and a world one. For its correct solution there are available all the indispensable objective prerequisites, and there is an objective need for this to be achieved given the current complex situation in the world. And, conversely, there are no serious obstacles to the development of such relations, except the position taken by the British Government with regard to the USSR and the rampages of the anti-Soviet propaganda characteristic of the British mass media.

Foot, Healey on Arms Issues

LD171954 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep, TASS--Leader of the British Labour Party Michael Foot and deputy leader Denis Healey have expressed profound satisfaction with the results of their visit to the Soviet Union. They were addressing a press-conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen in Moscow today. The most important issue we were discussing in Moscow, Michael Foot stressed, is that of ways towards ending the arms race. Arms control, disarmament, development of international detente are the problems, which are a source of deep concern also for the British Labour Party. We discussed them during the visit. Of paramount significance is that arms reduction negotiations should get started in Europe.

The discussions in Moscow, above all the meeting with President Leonid Brezhnev, have shown that the Soviet Government is sincere in its desire to have these discussions started and is also sincere that these discussions be a success. The readiness expressed by Leonid Brezhnev to reduce the number of medium-range missiles in the western areas of the USSR, if the United States adopts a reasonable position, Michael Foot said, is in our view, a major development on the way towards getting these negotiations going. If actions are taken on Leonid Brezhnev's proposal, this will be a major breakthrough on the way towards ending the nuclear arms race. The Labour Party would want that this proposal meet with a positive response.

We, Michael Foot said, are expressing the views not only of our party leadership but also of the party as a whole. We had earlier held discussions with representatives of European labour and social democratic parties, and I can say that on this issue we are expressing their viewpoint too.

Figures were also cited at the meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, where the leader of the Soviet party and state clearly and explicitly set forth the Soviet Union's stand on the most important international issues. This fact, Michael Foot stressed, is very important and contributes to talks on questions of arms reductions getting started.

Deputy leader of the British Labour Party Denis Healey was speaking on the same subject.

The representatives of the leadership of the British Labour Party pointed out that during the meetings in Moscow they also touched upon various other issues. But they shall not obscure the main thing, Michael Foot stressed, getting talks on arms cuts going, including on medium-range missiles. In this respect it is necessary that the West should give its answer. If the West is prepared to talk about anything, but disarmament, we are doomed. We shall not be distracted from the top priority objectives. They are to make a contribution to a reduction of the arms race.

Michael Foot said that during their stay in Moscow, the representatives of the British Labour Party touched upon questions of relations between the USSR and Britain. We would, certainly, want to see better relations between our countries Michael Foot stressed. He expressed hope that the visit of the parliamentary group of the British Labour Party can improve these bilateral ties.

Ponomarev Sees Off Leaders

LD180824 Moscow TASS in Ehglish 0712 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep, TASS--The leader of the Labour Party of Great Britain Michael Foot, the deputy leader of the party Denis Healey and Labour Party official Thomas McCaffrey today left Moscow for London. They have been in Moscow since Tuesday as members of a delegation of the parliamentary group of the Labour Party of Great Britain at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. The guests were seen off from the airport by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Kebin, and other officials. Great Britain's ambassador in the USSR Sir Curtis Keeble was among the send-off party.

ADMIRAL STALBO ON U.S. NUCLEAR SUBMARINES

PM170851 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Naval Sciences Vice Adm K. Stalbo "Based on foreign press material": "Strategic Strike Force--Navy of Expansion and Coercion"]

[Text] The ashes of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had not yet cooled and the curses could still be heard against those who had ordered the atom bombs to be dropped on these Japanese cities when the Pentagon was already embarking on the elaboration of new, more sophisticated complexes of mass destruction weapons. Here it was planned to increase these weapons' yield and expand their sphere of application. The United States began to create balanced strategic offensive weapons: new aircraft carrying atom bombs, ground-based ICBMs and missile-carrying atomic submarines. This strategic "triad" became the military foundation on which all subsequent U.S. "position of strength" policy with respect to the USSR has been built.

The creation of nuclear submarines armed with strategic ballistic missiles was a very important feature of the U.S. naval forces' postwar development. The sum total of these submarines, missiles and navigation systems, including space navigation systems ensuring accurate targeting of those missiles from the depths of the oceans and of basing facilities constitutes a new type of maritime armament which has been termed an "underwater nuclear missile system." Its function is to strike at the most important targets on enemy territory. The first reports of the new system (the Polaris) appeared in the press in 1957. In the 24 years since then three generations of Polaris have been created, as has a new modification of this weapon, the Poseidon, and work is rapidly being performed on two generations of the Trident system simulataneously.

The first submarine of the Trident clan--the Ohio--was launched for running rests recently. Its displacement is about 19,000 tons. It is armed with 24 MIRVed ballistic missiles equipped with warheads each with a yield equivalent to 100 kilotons of TNT. Their fire range is 7,400 km. Submarines of this type have extra-long launch tubes designed to take the future Trident II missiles with a range of 11,000 km. It is planned that the transition to the Trident II missiles will increase the system's overall yield by 50 percent compared with Trident I.

So the development of the naval strategic weapon has proceeded and continues to proceed in the United States not only rapidly but also with a large buildup of potential. According to U.S. press reports the displacement of missile-carrying nuclear submarines has trebled; the output of the nuclear power installations has quadrupled; the number of nuclear warheads used by each vessel has increased 21 times; the range of missile fire has increased 5.4 times; the missiles' launch weight and consequently their operational load has quadrupled; and their accuracy has doubled. In a relatively short period the noise generated by missile-carrying submarines has been reduced many times over, which is a very important factor in their concealment and consequently in their combat reliability and effectiveness.

The Pentagon is pinning special hopes in its aggressive plans on the submarine nuclear missile system, first because about half the country's total nuclear potential (the number of strategic warheads) is now concentrated in it and also, second, because it sees missile-carrying submarines as the most vital part of the strategic weapons the United States possesses. It is believed that they could carry through to a conclusion the concept of destroying enemy cities even under conditions least favorable to the Pentagon strategists. It is no accident that these submarines have been dubbed "city killers" in the United States itself.

The U.S. submarine nuclear missile system is swallowing up truly enormous and constantly increasing amounts of money. For instance, the cost of the submarine Ohio increased from $942 million to $1.3 billion while it was being built. The present cost of one sea-based ballistic missile has now increased eightfold in comparable prices by comparison with the first models.

The appetites of the underwater "city killers'" masters are constantly growing. Thus, while immediately after the end of World War II Washington considered it sufficient to destroy 20 Soviet cities, 3 years later the figure was 70 cities, on which it was proposed to expend 133 atom bombs. Then the notorious "dropshot" plan emerged, whereby 100 Soviet cities became targets. Some 300 atomic warheads were allocated for strikes against them. Now a single submarine with Trident missiles can accommodate almost this number of warheads in terms of overall nuclear yield. Now they are talking across the Atlantic about thousands of targets on the territory of the socialist countries which could become the object of nuclear strikes.

Answering the question of how many strategic submarines the United States needs, a U.S. admiral cynically stated that that is determined by the number of Soviet cities which have to be destroyed in the event of war and "by the need for them to do their job well." The U.S. Navy now has 40 nuclear submarines with Polaris A-3, Poseidon and Trident missiles. They carry over 5,000 nuclear warheads. Steps are being taken to further increase their numerical strength and yield.

Taking into account the missile-carrying submarines' strategic properties, forms for employing them have been elaborated which fully accord with the idea prevailing in U.S. ruling circles of using them for a surprise attack, that is, the idea of launching strikes against the enemy's ground-based targets immediately after the decision has been taken to unleash nuclear war. This readiness can be ensured only by keeping the missile carriers permanently at sea at their launch positions and by maintaining their ability to launch missiles at predetermined targets within minutes of receiving the order. Thus the practice emerged of having "city killers" on combat patrol in the world oceans--a practice which has persisted for many years now. As the range of the missiles increased, the regions patrolled by the submarines recede correspondingly from the shores of the Soviet Union, which increases their security and defense. After the creation of the Trident II system, with its 11,000 km range, they will be able, to judge by U.S. press reports, to station themselves in the littoral regions of the Pacific and off the U.S. Atlantic seaboard where, in the opinion of U.S. military specialists, their security can be ensured to a greater degree.

In all, the U.S. missile-carrying submarines have completed 1,800 ocean voyages in the course of their existence. The average patrol time of each voyage has been about 70 days. Thus they have been on combat patrol of over 50 percent of their time in service. The new missile-carrying submarines of the Ohio type will be able to remain at sea for 66 percent of their life cycle.

So we are faced with the fact of the rapid growth of U.S. naval strategic armaments which are aimed--and the United States does not conceal it--primarily against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Our party and government take all this into account and are doing everything necessary to strengthen the country's defense might and the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces. At the same time the struggle to lessen the threat of war and to curb the arms race has been and remains the pivotal direction in the foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. This applies directly to naval strategic armaments. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated from the lofty rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, "We are prepared to reach agreement on limiting the deployment of new submarines--those of the U.S. Ohio type and similar USSR submarines. We could also reach agreement on banning the modernization of existing ballistic missiles deployed on these submarines and the creation of new ones."

However, there has been no positive response to this sensible proposal. Without advancing any positive initiatives, the Reagan administration is moving to aggravate Soviet-U.S. relations and stoke international tension. Counting on building up military potential, making open threats and attempting nuclear blackmail reflect the adventurism of Washington's reckless policy, which is pushing the world toward the buildup of the arms race and the stepping up of the danger of war.

MISSILE PLANS ADDING TO GROWING U.S.-EUROPEAN GULF

PM161447 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Neutron Treatment"]

[Text] It is no news that mankind has entered a period of extraordinary discoveries. What is news is that the discoveries have related to spheres in which everything has been so well known for so long that there seemed to be nothing to discover.

One unexpected discovery that is currently being much discussed concerns the relations between the United States and West Europe. It is being formulated in various ways but the gist is the same. In their public remarks the most cautious people, mostly to be found among politicians and diplomats on both sides, are merely venturing to agree with the contention that the United States and West Europe are not the same. Others, freer in their judgments, are claiming that the new world and the old are divided by serious contradictions. Still others, and their numbers are increasing, insist that they are divided by an insurmountable gulf that is growing wider and deeper.

Without exaggerating or forgetting, on the one hand, that interimperialist disagreements are nothing new and, on the other, that a great deal nevertheless unites these countries, we would agree that the contradictions between the United States and its West European allies have indeed probably never been seen so nakedly. It is a case of a clash of interests--in a number of instances vital interests--that are for the states of the Western part of our continent not transitory and short term but fundamental, long-term interests. They extend to the spheres of not only politics and economics but also--however surprising it may sound when it comes to states with the same sociopolitical system--philosophy, to say nothing of ethics and morality. The fact is that Washington and Bonn, Paris, London, Rome and the other West European capitals view many things with different eyes and often draw diametrically opposed conclusions from the selfsame phenomenon.

Today's sharpened contradictions have been maturing for a long time and have an objective and entirely material basis.

Let us begin with the fact that the old idea on which much was based--America is immeasurably wealthy while Europe, if not actually poor, is its inferior in terms of every indicator--is hopelessly out of date. It is somehow forgotten that, for instance, not only the FRG but another half-dozen countries in West Europe have now overtaken the United States in terms of per capita income and American technology in many spheres is increasingly markedly inferior to West European technology, that the United States is lagging behind in the competition to increase labor productivity, that the GNP of the nine Common Market countries alone is comparable to America's and will very soon exceed it.

This new economic reality, one natural expression of which is the competition between the two sides both for markets for the sale of finished output and for sources of raw materials and primarily energy--competition that has assumed extremely aggressive forms--inevitably resulted in a change in the correlation of forces in the political sphere as well. The other day Danish television broadcast an interview with FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt. Among other things, the correspondent said to H. Schmidt that the Americans are unhappy with the FRG's trade with the Soviet Union. He reaction was swift and precise: "Whether they are unhappy or not, they will have to put up with it."

Even a few years ago people would scarcely have dared speak like that to the American senior partner. The West European allies' new tone does not emerge only in the discussion of economic problems. Even the governments that are most loyal and obedient to Washington cannot fail to reckon, for instance, with the movement against the American nuclear missiles which has emerged in many West European countries.

To fail to reckon with it would be to fail to reckon with their own country's most cherished national interests--that is the feeling of the overwhelming majority of citizens, in other words of public opinion.

A rapidly growing number of people in West Europe realize that Washington's militarist course, bolstered by invocations of a "Soviet threat" that is extremely dubious even so far as people with no pretensions to expertise are concerned, poses a very real threat to what is the main thing for them--peace and material prosperity. Understanding of the former was greatly promoted by the venture of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in several West European countries. It took no specialized strategic military thinking to see that Washington wants to divert nuclear war from the United States by inviting it into Europe. Fine allies for you!

People are also beginning to realize another aim of the unprecedented and unheard-of arms race which the American authorities have started and of which the burden is to fall in considerable measure on the West European countries. Being unable to stand the economic competition with them, the champions of the current American course clearly intend to put their competitors out of the running by means of exorbitant military spending. Recalcitrance on their part no longer merely meets with rebukes at all the Atlantic conferences and unceasing pressure from Washington, but meets with overt threats of a purely military kind. How can the Europeans react to this? One of them, the former British Premier H. MacMillan, has publicly declared that he simply cannot understand why the United States should be held responsible for the defense of a region that is on the whole richer and more densely populated than the United States.

The diagnosis is clear to everyone: America's alliance with West Europe is seriously if not hopelessly ill. When Washington decided to try to treat the illness by deciding on mass production of neutron weapons, which are intended for deployment in West Europe, even those who are regarded in West European countries as America's most reliable friends clutched their heads. The enlightened physicians seemed to have deliberately chosen this special moment to clap a neutron on the exposed nerve of the concern of West Europe's inhabitants for their future and for the fate of their children. You have to marvel when you look at such a policy. How utterly absurd and ridiculous seem the wails from across the Atlantic: The antimissile movement that has emerged in West Europe is the work of Moscow's propaganda!

A great deal could be said about that. For the time being we will confine ourselves to one remark: You are not getting us mixed up in this; you let the neutron jinn out of the bottle--catch it yourselves.

GROMYKO DEPARTS FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD171136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Today Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow for New York. He is heading the Soviet delegation to the 36th UN General Assembly session. He was seen off at the airport by Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Arrival Statement

LD180826 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 18 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who leads the Soviet delegation to the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly, arrived in New York to attend the session.

Andrey Gromyko made the following statement in the airport: "The Soviet delegation have arrived to participate in the 36th session of the U.N. General Assembly, which we view as a major international forum, its principal task being to serve as an effective instrument of maintaining peace. It is our belief that the escalation of efforts to safeguard peace should be the primary concern of big and small states, both taken individually and put together, and the duty of every politician. If this condition is met--and it is our firm opinion--it is possible, despite the complex international situation, to overcome present-day tensions and to uphold peace. This is the will of the peoples and their cherished aspiration."

"It is in this direction that the Soviet Union is working perseveringly, translating into practice the complex of peace initiatives advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and including measures to reduce both nuclear and conventional armaments and proposals for settling the existing and preventing new conflicts and crisis situations and extending detente and peaceful cooperation among all countries. For the sake of this noble goal, we are prepared for dialogue and cooperation with all the responsible political and public forces, with all those who share our concern with the present-day condition of world affairs and strive to strengthen peace and security. We will firmly uphold this stand at the present session of the General Assembly.

"While being in the United States, we envisage to hold meetings and talks with the ministers of foreign affairs of many countries who have arrived to attend the General Assembly, including U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig."

In conclusion Andrey Gromyko conveyed best wishes to the residents of New York and to the entire American people.

UN TO INCLUDE DRAFT SPACE TREATY ON AGENDA

LD170554 Moscow TASS in English 0537 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 17 Sep, TASS--The Soviet Union's proposal to conclude the treaty banning the deployment of any weapons in outer space was recommended to be put on the agenda of the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly under way here. This decision was adopted by the assembly's general committee. Speaking in the committee, the Soviet Union's representative V. Petrovskiy pointed out that spreading the arms race to outer space is directed to earth and heightens the risk of an outbreak of war with all the horrible consequences for the world's population. The conclusion of the treaty suggested by the Soviet Union would make it possible to bar the way to outer space to all weapons forever, would place a firm barrier on the road of military uses of outer space. The U.S. delegate came out against the Soviet initiative. He expressed a doubt about the expediency of discussing this matter in the United Nations. The United States' position is easy to understand in view of the fact that the meeting of the Pentagon's requirements holds, for instance, the most important place in the program of the operation of the reusable spacecraft Columbia.

IZVESTIYA RAPS WESTERN 'INFORMATION IMPERIALISM'

PM151116 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Yu. Kasklev: "For Peace or Enmity?"]

[Text] In the age of the "communications explosion" the international climate, the degree of trust between peoples and the mood and activeness of the masses largely depend on what kind of information is disseminated via hundreds of millions of television and radio sets and tens of thousands of newspapers and magazines and on who disseminates it for what purpose. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries were the first states in history to start disseminating on an international level information faithfully reflecting the lives of millions of working people and contributing to strengthening peace, bringing people together and enriching them spiritually. The Soviet Union regards the growing international exchange of information by and large as a beneficial process in keeping with the objective needs of the modern world. Each state has the right to popularize its experience, world outlook and culture, although the sovereign rights of other states must not be infringed and the fundamental principles of interstate relations, expounded in such documents as the UN Charter, international pacts on human rights and the all-European conference Final Act, must not be violated.

Acting in accordance with this principle, the Soviet Union has persuaded international organizations to adopt a number of resolutions and other documents envisaging the use of mass information media for the purpose of strengthening peace and mutual understanding among the peoples and condemning militarist and racist propaganda. In 1978 UNESCO adopted, on the USSR's initiative, a declaration on basic principles relating to the mass information media's contribution to strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, to the development of human rights and to the struggle against racism, apartheid and warmongering. A draft convention submitted by the Soviet Union on the principles of states' use of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasts is under consideration by the United Nations. The imperialist states are following the opposite course in the sphere of information dissemination. Having control of a massive technical capacity and having created an entire system of government and "private" propaganda organizations, they are increasingly using mass information media for psychological warfare against the socialist world, to plug the bourgeois system, to justify the arms race and to counteract progressive processes in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Recently Washington launched a particularly brazen propaganda campaign in connection with nonexistent "human rights violations" in the socialist countries, the "Soviet military threat" and the "USSR's involvement in international terrorism." The purpose of all these elements of "psychological warfare" is to slander the Soviet Union's prestigious foreign policy and to step up tension in international relations. Moreover, Western propagandists hope to ideologically indoctrinate the population of the socialist countries. Suffice it to say that 37 foreign radio stations broadcast more than 200 hours of material a day in 23 languages to the USSR alone. Around 400 foreign subversive centers and organizations of various kinds are operating against our country.

As the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress noted, "the marked exacerbation of the ideological struggle is a battle of ideas. The West is concerned that it is not simply a battle of ideas. The West employs an entire system of facilities geared to undermining and trying to break up the socialist world."

The latest illustration of this idea is the West's massive propaganda campaign against the socialist system in Poland in which it is pulling out all stops, from around-the-clock broadcasting to the country by dozens of radio stations to the illegal dispatch of printing equipment to produce antisocialist publications, leaflets and so forth. The West German paper KOELNER STADTANZEIGER admits that wide use is being made of bourgeois propaganda as a means of "trying to wreck the socialist regime." President Reagan's administration is making no secret of its intention to continue increasing the scale of "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries and the national liberation movement.

The capacities of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe sabotage centers are constantly being increased. Every year there is an increase in appropriations for anticommunist propaganda, which already run into billions of dollars. In the United States and the other NATO countries the most reactionary circles and the military-industrial complex are increasingly taking over the mass information media. All this is evidence of the further exacerbation of the ideological and propaganda battles between socialism and imperialism.

In these conditions, which are a further graphic confirmation of the topicality of Lenin's teaching on the need to wage implacable struggle against bourgeois ideology and propaganda, special significance attaches to work on implementing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and also the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." The imperialist conveyor belt of lies and misinformation must be resolutely halted.

It should also be noted that each passing year sees an exacerbation of the situation in the sphere of information relations between capitalist and developing countries. A glaring imbalance persists in the exchange of information, which is the legacy of the era of colonialism and is artificially preserved by the imperialist "word monopolies" and transnational corporations. The latter control (outside the socialist community) 80 percent of daily newspaper circulation, 90 percent of radio transmitters with an international range and 95 percent of television capacities. Around 80 percent of the news broadcast and printed in the capitalist and developing countries comes off the conveyor belts of four major Western news agencies: UPI, AP, REUTERS and AFP. They transmit 45 million words per day to 110 countries, while the flow from the developing countries to the Western countries is several dozen times smaller.

In the mid-seventies the developing countries produced the slogan of "decolonization of information" and struggle against "information imperialism." A pool of nonaligned countries' news agencies was set up. Despite considerable political and material difficulties its activity is growing and the pool now comprises agencies from 70 countries.

The theoretical platform and practical actions of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the sphere of international exchange of information naturally encountered opposition reactions from the socialist and imperialist countries. "Soviet people view with sympathy and understanding the Asian, African and Latin American people's desire to set up their own information organs, to protect themselves against imperialist ideological expansion and to end 'spiritual colonialism,'" L.I. Brezhnev noted in his message to the participants in an international seminar of journalists from 46 countries. "Obviously they face a hard struggle and the extent of their success will depend on concerted actions by the developing states and their friends and allies, the socialist community countries. In this just cause the world's progressive journalists can count on our sincere support."

The Soviet Union is selflessly giving many Asian, African and Latin American countries considerable assistance in setting up and developing their own mass information organs and in training national journalist cadres and is actively supporting their legitimate demands in international organizations.

As for the leading imperialist states, they stubbornly reject any proposals on the formulation of democratic norms of international information activity, oppose the concept of a "new information order" and offer financial and technical assistance whose purpose is to make developing countries even more dependent on the Western news agencies, radio and television corporations and transnational corporations.

According to UNESCO estimates, around 100 countries still lack the necessary quota of information media (the quota stands today at 200-250 copies of daily paper and the same number of television and radio sets per 1,000 people).

That is why a number of fundamental questions connected with states' information activity have been included in the agenda for forthcoming UN General Assembly and UNESCO general conference sessions.

In these forums the Soviet Union has struggled and will continue to struggle to ensure that the international exchange of information--this important process of the end of the 20th century, a process which has grown and is continuing to grow--serves the goals of peace, detente and cooperation and the interests of the people's social and spiritual progress.

SOLOMENTSEV, KAPITONOV, DOLGIKH VISIT BOOK FAIR

PM161405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Exhibition Closes"]

[Text] The Third Moscow International Book Exhibition and Fair was a noteworthy event in the worlds cultural life and a new step toward deepening friendship and trust between peoples. The results of the international meeting of publishers and book distributors were summed up on 8 September. The noble slogan "Books in the Service of Peace and Progress" brought together representatives of 2,300 publishing houses, firms and organizations from 86 countries.

During its work the International Book Exhibition and Fair was visited and its exhibits inspected by Comrades M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov and V.I. Dolgikh and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO BOOK FAIR

PM161351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To the participants and guests of the Third Moscow International Book Exhibition and Fair.

I warmly greet the participants and guests of the Third Moscow International Book Exhibition and Fair.

A good book is a powerful means for people's spiritual communication which can and must actively promote social progress, the improvement of mutual understanding among the peoples and the consolidation of peace in our world.

The activity of the book publishing, book trade and copyright organizations which under present complex international conditions are helping to expand and strengthen peaceful cooperation merits the highest assessment.

People in the Soviet Union love books. Every year works by Soviet and foreign authors are published in enormous editions in our country. Our reader has the broadest access to all the best cultural achievements of other peoples.

The Moscow exhibition's traditional motto--"Books in the Service of Peace and Progress"--accords with the vital requirements of our time and expresses the basic hopes of the world's peoples. Many publishers and distributors of literature who have come to Moscow to make their contribution to the expansion of international book exchange and to popularize their best publications have responded to it.

Allow me to wish you great successes in your efforts to further develop cultural and professional ties and deepen mutual trust among the peoples.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

ALIYEV RECEIVES YOUTH CONFERENCE REPRESENTATIVES

PM140732 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Sep 81 p 3

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 3 September G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received a group of participants in the international "Youth Development and Peace" conference.

After warmly congratulating the guests visiting Azerbaijan's capital, he expressed confidence that the holding of this representative youth forum would be of great significance for the young generations not only of the Asian, African and Latin American states whose peoples have chosen the path of independent development but also of the socialist countries.

The Baku meeting's motto, Comrade Aliyev said, is meaningful and profound and it is very important that it be consolidated by all your work and promote the further intensification of young people's role in the struggle against imperialism and the forces of aggression and for freedom, national independence, social progress and peace throughout the world.

Speaking of the tremendous efforts of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in person to ensure a lasting peace and a relaxation of international tension, G.A. Aliyev stressed that these aspirations found new confirmation in the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and supported by all people of good will.

Recounting the remarkable successes of the working people of Azerbaijan, formerly a backward region, during the six decades of Soviet power and, in particular, the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the fraternal friendship and mutual assistance among all the USSR's peoples.

G.A. Aliyev wished the conference great successes in its work and expressed confidence that it would play an appreciable role in young people's struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism and reaction.

On behalf of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Committee of USSR Youth Organizations Komsomol Central Committee Secretary V.M. Mishing cordially thanked the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee for the opportunity offered to hold the conference in Baku and said that it is one of the largest international youth meetings in recent years.

The liberated countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, WFDY Secretary General Miklos Barabas said, are playing and increasingly important role in the world arena, and the remarkable experience of the USSR, particularly of Soviet Azerbaijan, which has achieved tremendous successes in its development and in solving the nationalities question, is undoubtedly of great interest to them. He wished the republic's working people further achievements.

Participating in the talk were G.A. Gasanov, Azerbaijan CP Central Committee secretary; D.M. Muslimzade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee; A.A. Greomyko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute; M.A. Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries; Hero of Socialist Labor V.A. Lyakhov, a USSR pilot-cosmonaut; V.A. Aksenov, chairman of the Committee of USSR Youth Organizations; V.V. Vakhrushev, director of the UN Information Center in Moscow, and D.A. Kerimov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Actual member of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences.

HAIG STATEMENT TO SENATE COMMITTEE ON MIDEAST AID HIT

LD172226 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 17 Sep, TASS--The United States intends to continue the policy aimed at building up tensions in the Middle East, giving all-round aid to Israel and building up its military presence in that oil-rich region. This follows from the statement by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

He made a survey of the basic trends in the administration's policy in that important part of the world and stressed that the main aim of Washington is the so-called "strategic cooperation" with its allies in the region, in the first place with Israel and "moderate" Arab states, such as Saudi Arabia. In trying to justify this policy, the U.S. secretary of state crudely slandered the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy and tried to picture the Soviet Union's internationalist aid to Afghanistan, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other sovereign states, which are pursuing an independent policy, as a "threat" to stability in the Middle East. But it is the United States which supplies billions of dollars worth of arms to Israel and supports its aggressive actions against the neighbour Arab states, which is the real culprit of the sharp deterioration of the international political climate in that area.

It follows from the statement by the U.S. secretary of state that Washington is presently trying to turn Israel speedily into a "regional policeman" in the Middle East instead of the region of the former shah of Iran. Alexander Haig reaffirmed that the USA remains an "equal partner" at the so-called "peace talks" between Cairo and Tel Aviv within the framework of the Camp David deal, which actually permits Israel to carry on its expansionist policy in the region.

Touching upon the situation in Asia Haig singled out the role of Pakistan in the U.S. global strategy in that region. It is well known that by giving enormous military assistance to Pakistan the USA strives to use it as a springboard for the aggressive policy against the sovereign states of the region, above all against India, Afghanistan, Vietnam and Cambodia.

CROCKER STATEMENTS ON S. AFRICA CRITICIZED

LD172320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1809 GMT 17 Sep 81

[By TASS correspondent Ye. Yegorov]

[Text] Washington, 17 Sep (TASS)--The United States intends to strive toward dominating positions in southern Africa and, for that purpose, wants to develop links and cooperation with the Pretoria regime. This is the meaning of the African policy of the Reagan administration as expounded in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives by Assistant Secretary of State Crocker.

Having pointed out that southern Africa "has an enormous importance for the economic and strategic interests of the United States, Crocker practically admitted that the United States fears revolutionary changes in that region and the struggle of the African population of the Republic of South Africa against the regime of apartheid like fire. The United States, Crocker said, should not act as if we renounce the resources of southern Africa for the sake of future revolutionary struggle. The present administration, he went on, does not intend to tie its hands by having to make a choice between the Republic of South Africa and its neighbors.

It follows from Crocker's statement that the United States, while recognizing in words the UN decisions concerning Namibia's independence, is trying by its actions to completely distort their meanings and to make Namibia a puppet state, a vassal of the Republic of South Africa, something like a large "Bantusta". "There can be no settlement in Namibia without South Africa's agreement," the assistant secretary of state said.

"It is unlikely that South Africa will accept in Namibia any settlement which, in its view, would jeopardize its vital interests." Thus, the future independence of Namibia is handed by the Reagan administration into the control of its colonizers--the racist regime of Pretoria.

As can be seen from Crockers' statement, Washington would like to push the United Nations away from a settlement in Namibia, and to substitute to that international organization a narrow circles of Western powers allied to the United States, in the form of a so-called "contact group". "The contact group", Crocker said, "is a key element in the talks on Namibia". Should one be surprised after this that, in his speech, Crocker even failed to mention the lawful representative of the people of Namibia, SWAPO?

DIA REPORT ON USSR FUEL PROSPECTS CONTRADICTS CIA

LD091654 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 9 Sep 81

[TASS economic news analyst Yuriy Berezhnoy: Following in the CIA's Footsteps]

[Text] Mos 9 Sep, TASS--A report of the Defense Intelligence Agency submitted to the Joint Econom ommission of the U.S. Congress actually disproves the many CIA forecasts about the condition and the prospects for the development of the fuel and the energy resources of the USSR.

The data contained in that report literally explode the inventions of the "experts" of the Central Intelligence Agency who predicted an oil crisis for the Soviet economy and for this reason, the inevitability of the Soviet Union losing the status of a major oil exporter and becoming its importer, as well as other myths of the "energy anti-Sovietism" until now being made much of by the Western propaganda.

It is characteristic that none of such provocative "canards" and insinuations of the U.S. espionage department, beginning with the first "oil version" concocted as far back as 1958 by the very "father of the U.S. intelligence" Allen Dulles, has ever materialised.

At present the CIA "prophet's" predictions have been disproved by the arguments of their Pentagon colleagues.

U.S. military departments are more cautious in their assessments of the future of the Soviet energy sector, especially as regards the production of oil and gas. However, in a number of provisions of that report one can also see attempts to slander the USSR. Among other things, an objective analysis of the information collected has been replaced by allegations to the effect that the Soviet Union strives to exert pressure and to influence, through oil exports, the political decisions of other states.

Judging by the report submitted to the congress, the U.S. military intelligence is in possession of data which convincingly indicate that the USSR has everything necessary at its disposal in order not only to successfully tackle both today and in the future its own energy problems but also help with fuel its allies and friends, to cooperate in the field of energy and to trade in energy resources with all who are interested on a just and equitable basis.

As regards the false conclusions of the report, they have seen clearly fabricated to please the White House which as is known is at present undertaking no small efforts for a political intimidation of the foreign consumers of Soviet fuel, in a bid to prevent a positive development of the mutually advantageous cooperation between East and West both in the energy and other fields.

So, by its bias and bad faith, the report of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency is actually no different from the anti-Soviet concoction of the CIA.

PAPER ATTACKS KIRKPATRICK'S GLOBAL ACTIVITY

PM101428 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 3

[Yu. Gvozdev article: "Aggressive Agreements"]

[Text] Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, has for some time been the Reagan administration's "queen of trumps" in its global diplomatic game. In the first half of August she visited a number of Latin American countries, and then she spent the second half of the month traveling in South Asia. Kirkpatrick devoted her main attention to members of the Nonalignment Movement. On whatever continent she was, she strove to find--or rather, to invent--a "problem" which could be used as a wedge against the movement.

Even before Kirkpatrick's arrival in Asia it became known in Bangkok that she would display particular interest in the "Kampuchean problem," which the United States and China are trying to create artificially--particularly on the eve of the next UN General Assembly session. At the same time, a propaganda campaign is being launched around the imaginary "Vietnamese threat," so as to push the ASEAN countries toward confrontation with the peoples of Indochina.

Jeane Kirkpatrick pursued the same goals during her visits to Latin America. Acting according to "cold war" stereotypes, she referred there to the "Soviet-Cuban threat." The bellicose lady is particularly malicious in her attitude toward Havana because Fidel Castro is at present the chairman of the Nonalignment Movement, which hinders Washington from restoring its own dominance on the continent.

In Latin America Kirkpatrick was instructed to persuade the region's states to participate in the "multinational forces" which, if you believe the partners in the Camp David deal, are intended to "preserve peace" in the Sinai Peninsula. In fact it is a question of involving them in the Pentagon's "Rapid Deployment Forces" in the Near East. Such a venture runs counter to UN resolutions and the decisions of the nonaligned coutnries' summit meetings. Let us recall that these decisions include the demand for the liberation of the Israeli-occupied Arab lands and the guaratneeing of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine. The participation of Latin American countries and countries in other regions in the Camp David alliance would lead to a serious weakening of the anti-imperialist solidarity of "third world" states.

It was no accident that during her stay in Argentina, where she called for its participation in the "multinational forces" in the Sinai, attacks were stepped up not only on Cuba, but on the Nonalignment Movement in general. The local newspaper the Buenos Aires HERALD sharply criticized the government for continuing Argentina's membership of the Nonalignment Movement. On the other hand it is symptomatic that Uruguay, which openly cooperates with the Pentagon and is hostile toward the Nonalignment Movement's aims, agreed to allocate soldiers for a "multinational contingent" in the Sinai.

Jeane Kirkpatrick's global "bustle" is a serious U.S. attempt to take control of the entire "third world."

U.S., SOVIET ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS TOURISM

PM011056 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Tourism"]

[Text] New York, 4 Sep--The routine, sixth session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council's Tourism Committee has taken place here. Taking part were representatives of the all-union joint stock company Intourist, Aeroflot, the AUCCTU and other Soviet organizations, and also leaders of 90 major American tourism companies. The attention of the meeting participants was focused on questions of further developing tourism between the two states.

During the session both sides expressed regret at the continuing low level of reciprocal tourist exchange between the USSR and the United States and agreed to make efforts to develop it.

DENG XIAOPING PRC-TAIWAN ANNEXATION 'PLAN' SCORED

LD161626 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 16 Sep 81

["Will China Be Joined to Taiwan?"--TASS headline; by TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharev]

[Text] Moscow 16 Sep TASS--The interview given by Deng Xiaoping to the Hong Kong based MING PAO monthly is presented as a sensation in the Western press which published a summary of the proposal by the Beijing leader that "the present leaders of Taiwan be incorporated into the joint leadership of a reunited Chinese state". In other words, Deng Xiaoping proposed the reunification of the PRC and the so-called Republic of China so that the reunited state be headed both by the Maoists and Chiang Kai-shek followers. Very little is still known about the details of Deng's plan. As Western correspondents report from Beijing, "the important Beijing initiative will be officially announced only next month. But already now the political essence of Beijing's move, although it is so far a probe, as it were, is sufficiently clear."

This proposal is only relatively sensational, as it quite fits into the framework of the policy, both home and foreign, which is pursued by the present Beijing leaders. In domestic terms Deng Xiaoping's course is for strengthening cooperation with the Chinese bourgeoisie, a course for reanimation, revival and encouragement of the development of capitalism in China. In foreign policy terms it is another concession to the United States. This is seen already from the first reaction of Deng's proposal from the United States. According to the British THE TIMES the United States Embassy in Beijing "has shown much interest" in Deng's "initiatives", while President Reagan himself is "ready to play a role of a mediator" in the talks on the subject of reunification between Beijing and Taiwan.

But what can be expected from a joint leadership of China by the Maoists and Chiang Kai-shek followers (the latter are described in today's Western press commentaries as the most rabid anti-communists). The absurdity of the supposition that as a result of "reunification", Taiwan may turn "communist" is obvious (as it is not with this aim that Reagan is prepared to 'mediate'). It would make more sense to assume that if Deng's proposal is implemented, the PRC's regeneration into a capitalist state will proceed at an accelerated rate. It is precisely with this aim and only with this aim that the Chiang Kai-shek followers, who were thrown out of mainland China by the Chinese people more than three decades ago, will return to Beijing. What sort of people the Chaing Kai-shek men are is well known. The present Beijing leadership can borrow from the Taiwan leaders experience not only in capitalist exploitation of the working people, but in performing the role of a Washington puppet, the role which the Taipei leaders have mastered to perfection in the course of 32 years.

In a word, it would be right to say that, in actual fact, if Deng's proposal is implemented it may result only in PRC's joining to Taiwan. Thus the coat will be sown on to a button, and by no means the other way round.

Judging by the Western press reports, Deng's "initiative" has taken Taiwan's present leaders by surprise. In the heat of the moment they were even in a hurry to reject the proposal. But it looks like to be the first "emotional" reaction, which is by no means Taipei's final say, as even the Americans like Deng's plan (it cannot be totally excluded that the real authors of the "initiative" are precisely them). Washington will speedily mastermind the Taiwan leaders who, and there is no doubt about it, will persist not very long. It is quite obvious that the "reunification of China" with the "assistance" of the USA and the consequences with which such a "reunification" can be fraught has nothing to do with the legitimate striving of the Chinese people for the restoration of the homeland's unity, and that Deng's venture is in conflict in its essence with such a striving, as it plays into the hand of imperialism and may involve only new calamities for the Chinese people.

SUZUKI'S POLICY ON SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS HIT

PM171027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Bandura article: "Irresponsible Trip"]

[Text] The helicopter bearing Japanese air force markings which took off 10 September from an airfield on Hokkaido turned sharply toward the open sea and headed toward the Soviet-Japanese border, in the vicinity of the Soviet islands located near the border. Sitting next to the pilot was none other than Z. Suzuki, head of the Japanese Government.

This kind of "excursion" has long been practiced by official Tokyo and always with the same aim: that of whipping up the campaign of territorial claims on the Soviet islands in the southern part of the Kuril chain and, at the same time, of lifting morale in the camp of the opponents of Soviet-Japanese good neighborliness. According to the scheme of the conductors of the anti-Soviet campaigns in Japan, the appearance of high-ranking government representatives near the Soviet border, in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet islands, is somehow symbolic of the Cabinet of Ministers' obession with the idea of territorial claims and its solidarity with revanchists, "extremists" and other reactionaries of various hues. Prime Minister Z. Suzuki's trip to the Soviet islands is no exception either. Its particular feature, however, consists in the fact that the present head of government is the first Japanese prime minister (in the 36 years since the war) who has decided openly and, it seems, not without satisfaction to place his high post and name at the disposal of the anti-Soviet campaigns' directors.

The transformation is, in its own way, natural. Neither Z. Suzuki nor the Cabinet of Ministers headed by him have, during the year or more of the latter's existence, made any move toward normalizing Soviet-Japanese good neighborliness. Instead, with an energy worthy of far better application, the present Japanese Government, hand in hand with the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, has from the earliest days of its existence set about destroying everything done by others. Let us recall just a few facts with regard to 1981.

The Suzuki cabinet added to the Japanese calendar the so-called "Northern Territories Day," or, more simply, an anti-Soviet day, held officially by Japanese reaction on a nationwide scale in February. On the ruling party's initiative, a territorial claims "month" was held from the end of July to the beginning of September, finishing with "a nationwide meeting for the return of the northern territories." The Japanese press is now passing off almost as an achievement the head of government's absence at this assembly. The worth of such assessments, however, is not great: Suzuki is not only Japan's prime minister but also leader of that same party which arranged both the anti-Soviet "month" and the "nationwide meeting."

Nor would it be out of place to recall that an action contradicting the generally accepted norms of international relations--the inclusion of our islands and the adjacent waters in the "sphere of operations" of the ships of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force--occurred under the Suzuki government. The activation of efforts to deceive the international public over the source and true character of the campaign of territorial claims against the USSR can also be viewed as a step of this kind.

The evidence accumulates as we go on: Here is a member of Suzuki's cabinet--Chief Cabinet Secretary K. Miyazawa--putting forward the slogan: "No trade relations with the USSR until the islands return to Japan". Right after him, T. Nakayama, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, put forward another slogan of frankly sinister content: "There can be no geneuine peace without the return of the islands to Japan". The prime minister's office has demanded that the Diet increase its expenses for organizing anti-Soviet campaigns next year to 619 million yen or 24 percent more than in 1981.

All these facts show whence the winds of hostility to Soviet-Japanese relations are blowing. The course toward undermining stability can be observed so clearly in the present campaign in which the Japanese Government is allegedly "carrying out the people's will." The attempts of Japan's ruling camp to shift onto "the people" the blame for the kindling of anti-Sovietism in its foreign policy are flimsy ones.

It is noteworthy that even in Japan itself Suzuki's tour, which has a perceptibly provocative odor, is encountering open condemnation. As YOMIURI reports, Hokkaido's population is reacting "very coldly" to the arrival of the prime minister and his retinue on the island, realizing that this ostentatious trip can only promote the further destabilization of Soviet-Japanese relations. "Suzuki's trip will bring us no good," stated a representative of the public of Nemuro--a city in the north of the island--in conversation with a KYODO NEWS SERVICE correspondent. "It only helps to activate the extreme right." According to a report by THE JAPAN TIMES, even some Dietmen from the ruling party are opposing the head of government's trip, rightly believing that "the prime minister's actions can only hinder the development of dialogue between the two neighboring countries."

Against the backdrop of such sentiments the explanations of government leaders and some Japanese mass information organs seem hypocritical when they try to present the Suzuki cabinet's course, which is openly hostile to Soviet-Japanese good neighborliness, as a search for ways toward the positive development of relations between the USSR and Japan. The totally unfounded unilateral fueling of tension in mutual relations with the USSR is passed off by Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda, for example, as Tokyo's desire "somehow to find a party to talk with the USSR." The newspaper MAINICHI sees in the prime minister's inflammatory journey "the policy of a subtle strategy aimed at seeking opportunities for conducting dialogue with the USSR."

Listening attentively to the feigned pathos of such statements and reading between the lines of these conclusions which stand everything on its head, you involuntarily feel like quoting the l[illegible] which has long been a catchphrase: "Listen, lie, but know your limit!" But let us ref[illegible]in from quoting authors from the distant past People wise in their own way and far-sig[illegible]ted for their time could not, of course, foresee the situation taking shape in Soviet-Japanese relations under Tokyo's influence at the beginning of our century's ninth decade. Yet this situation, although not causing excessive optimism, nevertheless retains the potential for improvement. In any case, the Soviet side's stances on the question of reciprocal relations with Japan offer such opportunities to a sufficient degree.

In particular, at the recent meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, the readiness was expressed for maintaining relations with Japan in such a way that they are free of everything superficial and are firmly built on the principles of good neighborliness, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union is thus openly and consistently pursuing a course toward maintaining a constructive dialogue with Japan at all times and on all levels. If Japan's ruling circles still show a preference for a deliberate escalation of the irresponsible and totally unfounded claims on Soviet lands, Tokyo's actions can only serve as a symptom of the ripening of a new seat of tension in the Far East, one fraught with grave consequences for the cause of peace and stability in that region.

DRA FORCES COUNTER REBEL EFFORT TO CLOSE HIGHWAY

PM161025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 4

[Special correspondent L. Moronov dispatch: "Strikes Against Basmak Bases"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 Sep--In recent weeks the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] People's Armed Forces have mounted a number of successful operations to rout Basmak formations concentrated along the "north-south" highway. The port of Khayratan on the Amu Darya and major provincial and county centers such as Mazar-e Sharif, Kholm, Aybak, Pol-e Khomri, Jabal-os Siraj, Charikar and others are on the highway.

Convoys of trucks transporting to Afghanistan freight from the Soviet Union and freight from other countries transiting via Soviet territory travel the highway in a dense steam. Afghan export goods are transported in the opposite direction. The highway, constructed about 15 years ago with assistance from the Soviet Union, is often called the Afghan lifeline.

During the summer Afghan counterrevolutionary groupings, with the support of imperialist and reactionary forces, made an attempt to get control of the highway. Their aim was to disorganize traffic along the highway to fetter the country's economic life and thereby to cause discontent with the revolutionary government among the population.

However, Afghan counterrevolution's hopes were not vindicated. In operations along the highway the DRA People's Armed Forces struck blows against the main Basmak bases in the provinces of Balkh, Samangan, Parvan, Kabul and others.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS DOST ON DRA POLICIES

PM171559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Rostarchuk interview with DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost: "Afghanistan: The Diplomacy of Peace and Stability"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On the eve of his departure for New York to participate in the work of the 35th UN General Assembly session, DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA delegation head, received IZVSTIYA correspondent M. Rostarchuk. In conversation with him the minister stated:

The April revolution, in whose flames the Afghan Republic was born, led to an exceptionally important change in Afghanistan's foreign policy....Whereas previously this policy reflected the interests of the ruling circles of a semifeudal exploitive society, it is now determined by the tasks of a national democratic state which regards the Afghan working people's basic interests as of paramount importance.

Another characteristic feature of the DRA's foreign policy is the fact that it has elevated our country's relations with the socialist community and particularly with the Soviet Union to a qualitatively new level.

The DRA was a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement and together with this movement's other members is exerting great efforts in the struggle to establish lasting peace on earth, for equality in international relations and for the creation of a new, just and democratic world economic order. Afghanistan is pursuing a policy of active struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and comprehensively supports the peoples' national liberation struggle.

The DRA Government views the principles of peaceful coexistence as fundamental. In pursuing these principles, the republic invariably shows a readiness to maintain and develop relations with neighboring countries and other states in a spirit of good neighborliness and cooperation.

However, not everywhere do we encounter a readiness to form contacts with the DRA on such a basis. The Arpil revolution's enemies and the forces of imperialism and hegemonism are trying to divert the Afghan people's movement from the chosen path. With this aim they continue to exploit the notorious Afghan problem." The truth is, however, that the "Afghan problem" was invented, subsequently inflated and is still being fueled by Western statesmen, politicians and the bourgeois mass media in order to hide the actions of those who see in the Arpil revolution a threat to their own mercenary interests and are thus trying to stifle it in alliance with internal reaction. Furthermore, the forces hostile to our people, primarily U.S. imperialism and Beijing, need the "Afghan question" as a pretext for committing acts which destabilize the situation in strategically important regions of west and South Asia and for creating not only regional but international crisis.

There is not a grain of truth in the ballyhoo created over the so-called "Afghan problem." Our revolution is an internal affair for the Afghan people themselves, who neither encroach upon other peoples' interests nor attempt to undermine international relations.

Meanwhile, an undeclared war, broadening in scope, is actually being waged against the DRA. There is open interference in the sovereign Afghan state's internal affairs. This is the crux of the "Afghan problem." Hence the logical conclusion that the solution of the so-called "Afghan question" lies in halting the "creeping intervention," the undeclared war and the propaganda aggression against Afghanistan.

As for the EEC session's so-called "initiative" concerning the convening of an "international conference on Afghanistan," which continues to be exaggerated in Western diplomatic circles, even though this was not officially brought to the notice of the DRA Government--which is noteworthy in itself--we have already stated that it was unrealistic and totally unacceptable. This "initiative" is unrealistic because it takes no account of the true state of affairs in Afghanistan. It is unacceptable because it merely represents a further attempt to violate the Afghan people's sovereign rights, an attempt to interfere in our country's internal affairs. I would like to emphasize once again that questions concerning the system existing in Afghanistan, the composition of the government and other internal issues cannot be the subject of discussion at any international forum.

In no way does this mean that we refuse dialogue. The DRA Government's position on this issue was set out in the 24 August statement. Our new initiative's main aim is to achieve a political settlement which would ensure the full and reliable cessation of foreign interference in the DRA's internal affairs and which would exclude such interference in the future.

The situation now prevailing in Southwest Asia cannot fail to cause disquiet primarily because of the policy of the United States which is trying to transform Pakistan into a bridgehead bristling with the latest U.S. weaponry. Islamabad's nuclear ambitions are also causing legitimate fears among Pakistan's neighbors. As for the DRA, our people remain the object of armed incursion and subversive acts carried out from Pakistani territory with the Pakistani authorities' tacit consent and covert assistance. For this reason the DRA Government again proposes to Pakistan's Government the rapid commencement of talks designed to lead to the achievement of agreement on normalizing relations among the three countries, including Iran.

The DRA Government has stated that it is ready to hold talks not only on a bilateral basis but on a tripartite one. Nor do we object to the participation of the UN secretary general or his representative in our talks with the Pakistani and Iranian Governments. Nor, finally, does the DRA Government object to the discussion of issues involving the formulation of international guarantees for any accords reached on the cessation and nonresumption of armed or other interference in Afghanistan's affairs being conducted initially in the form of unofficial multilateral consultations and subsequently at the appropriate international forum.

The Pakistani and Iranian Governments were promptly sent the official text of the DRA Government's new proposals through diplomatic channels. However, we still have no official reaction from these countries' governments.

In this context I would like to draw attention to the fact that the West's mass media have recently been spreading absurd fabrications to the effect that the Afghan armed forces have violated the Afghan-Pakistani border and that the Afghan Air Force has penetrated Pakistan's airspace. The Afghan Armed Forces Command has already refuted these fabrications. However, none other than Pakistani President Ziaul Haq recently spoke again on the so-called "regularly repeated border violations" allegedly perpetrated by Afghan armed forces. His assertions were taken up by a U.S. State Department spokesman, too. I must again categorically refute these slanderous fabrications as having nothing to do with reality. It is highly indicative of the Pakistani ruling circles' tactics that whenever even the slightest prospects for normalizing relations between our countries appear, Islamabad tries to aggravate the situation on various pretexts.

Now that the DRA Government has put forward new initiatives, Pakistan's official circles are trying to find a justification for avoiding a constructive discussion of these initiatives.

During my recent talks with the leadership of Syria, the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen], socialist Ethiopia and India, and PLO leaders, it became evident that our proposals have been given a positive evaluation among the nonaligned countries and have fully supported by the friendly socialist states. We are supremely grateful for this support. The DRA Government is sparing no effort to implement these proposals and will continue to work in this direction at the coming UN General Assembly session.

DRA AUTHORITIES WIN HEARTS, MINDS OF AFGHAN PEOPLE

WA181200 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 81 p 5

[Report by IZVESTIYA own correspondent M. Rostarchuk: "Under Herat Skies--first paragraph is editorial introduction.]

[Text] Herat--M. Rostarchuk, IZVESTIYA's own correspondent in Afghanistan, has started work in Kabul. We publish his first report from Herat--the center of the province in the west of the country of the same name.

The spacious office of Comrade Abdul Shukur Dabir, governor of Herat Province, was crowded but quiet, if one disregarded the bass humming of a large fan on a chrome-plated stand in the center of the room. Through the windows the scorching rays of the August sun got caught up in the thick branches of the fluffy pines, which were reliably shading the wide street of a new part of Herat--one of the oldest cities of the East.

The governor was receiving visitors. They were sitting in the office, on the sofas along the walls, in silence, with stern faces, young and old, dressed in the loose-fitting national costume, turbans and European suits. Without needless words, the governor would more often than not write a few recapitulatory lines on the petitions, and the satisfied visitor, having given formal thanks, would leave the office somewhat solemnly, carefully carrying in his outstretched hand his petition, which had now become a document in the name of the people's power.

People come to the governor, the province's highest official possessing the fullness of executive authority, with the most varied concerns. Comrade Dabir is now surrounded by several young people, drivers of truck convoys bearing a cargo of ammunition and products for an operational battalion clearing the neighboring Badghis Province of a band of rebels. But the convoy cannot move out; it has not been assigned protection and the Dushman are active on the road in places. The governor gets through to the military; the convoy will leave tomorrow morning.

Three officers enter the office. They have been sent from Kabul by the military commissar. People are currently being drafted into the army in the province, and things are going well; the July recruitment plan was overfulfilled.

And Comrade Said, who was waiting his turn, had come to Herat from the district center of Golran (this is the only one of the province's 12 districts where the rebels still hold strong positions). In Comrade Said's opinion, the situation was ripe in this district, which borders Iran, for the creation of an organizational cell. As they say here: Personnel for a district party committee and the local organs of power had been selected and a group of party activists and sympathizers has been formed. The district party organization has assigned Comrade Said the task of requesting that the governor send a detachment of defenders of the revolution to Golran which initially would help the establish and strengthen people's power in the district.

"The fact that dozens of people come to the reception every day is gratifiying to me," Comrade Dabir said. "After all, this is evidence that people's power has become authoritative and that the people believe in it. I recall that just 6 months ago the situation in Herat was very acute: all the stores had been closed, the school children stayed at home and the streets of the city were empty. The Dushman were the bosses in the streets. Now, as you can see, the situation in Herat, as throughout the country, has changed and is constantly getting back to normal. And this is, I stress, not only the result of the operations carried out by the national armed forces, police, state security service and detachments of defenders of the revolution but the tremendous amount of explanatory work being performed by the party activists in the masses--and this is the most important thing.

"Propaganda work in our country, where Muslim believers constitute the overwhelming majority of the population," Comrade Dabir continued, "is quite distinctive. For example, I myself go almost daily to Herat's congregational mosque, where I deliver a sermon, if you will, to those assembled in which I explain the goals of the April revolution and the state's priority tasks. And I see that an increasingly large number of people is beginning to believe that the people's power does not intend to break with national and religious traditions and that it is capable of protecting them against the Dushman. Here are certain examples.

"A woman appealed to me a few days ago. She was dressed in a chador, and her face was covered. She had traveled 45 kilometers especially to ask me for a dependable person who would go to the village with her, where one of the oldest and most respected people was waiting for him. He would point out the spot where a gangleader and his bandits were hiding. There was also the following case: I was approached by a mullah, a very old man. He requested: 'Send a detachment of defenders of the revolution. The Dushman are making life intolerable. They are even robbing those who come to pray in the mosque.' I asked him what the sheet of paper was that he had in his hand. 'Merely a piece of paper used as a blind, as if I had brought a petition....'

But perhaps one of the most significant changes in the present situation," Comrade Dabir continued, "is that rumblings have begun even in the ranks of the rebels, among whom are many persons who understand that the people are sick to death of lawlessness. An ever-increasing number of ordinary Muslims is rejecting the lie of the counterrevolution that the people's power comes from the devil and that a 'holy war' must be fought against it. On the other hand, it is becoming increasingly clear to the bandits that the revolution will inevitably do away with them. Finally, the painstaking work being performed by the party activists is also bearing fruit. In any event, it may be said today that some of those who were deceived are tending toward cooperation with the people's power. The people's growing protest is compelling them to this."

The governor's last observation is based on concrete facts. Such, among others, is the story of the transformation of the leader of one of the biggest rebel formations. We will call him Munir-khan (I will not give his real name for understandable reasons). He operated in an area with a population of 30,000. Munir-khan represented the Jami'at-i-Ulema counterrevolutionary organization, whose leaders have ensconced themselves abroad.

Party activists managed to convince Munir-khan not only of the irreversibility of the April revolution. He declared that he now shared its democratic principles and had been convinced by his own experience that the real enemies of the Afghan people were the foreign special services and the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution leading the rebels from the territory of Pakistan and other countries who had sold out to these special services.

Munir-khan also declared that his armed groups are opposing the terrorists and dushman bands attempting to penetrate the territory they control, where people's power will now be established; his people will contribute to the construction of schools and roads and recruitment of young people into the national armed forces. Understandably, Munir-khan's decision to cooperate with the people's power caused an angry reaction in the camp of counterrevolutionaries.

An enlightenment process is under way among the rebels. A further example of this is the fact that certain leaders of bands are not only ceasing to fight the people's power but are opposing the most unbridled opponents of the revolution who have tainted themselves with atrocities against the people. A detachment of rebels headed by one Khalil, which was formed on foreign soil and which was carrying out assignments alien to it, decided, having become convinced that it was the tool of a foreign will, to cooperate with the people's power. Khalil's detachment saved the residents of Herat from one of the cruelest bandits, who had been terrorizing the city for a long time--Kamaluddin and his henchmen. Kamaluddin is part of the scum which the Afghan counterrevolution, to which the West is so kind, has promoted as rebel leaders. He is a professional bandit. He was imprisoned repeatedly after this also, but on each occasion had gotten out early through bribes. And he was further an accomplice of the landowners and kept the peasants in a state of fear. Kamaluddin gave the April revolution a hostile reception, seeing that patrons--the leaders of the Jami'at-i-Eslami counterrevolutionary organization, who had settled in a neighboring country, were quickly found. They declared Kamaluddin no more no less than "commander in chief" of the rebels in Northwest Afghanistan.

Having obtained the rank of "commander in chief," this "defender of Islam," whose arms are literally up to the elbows in the blood of his compatriots, engaged in looting and violence.

Kamaluddin collected taxes from the local population. He kept certain villages around Herat in a state of fear. He attempted on pain of death to force the Herat shopkeepers to close the stores to bring about starvation in the city. But the schools and lycees and the teachers were their main targets. Kamaluddin understood that literacy would bring an end to the realm of darkness in which he was accustomed to commit all sorts of outrages. After all, the bulk of his "fighters" remains in the gangs only on account of their backwardness and ignorance of the true state of affairs and the threat of being brutally killed by their chieftain.

In the final days of the Muslim feast of Ramadan Khalil and his people tracked down Kamaluddin and killed him. When Comrade Dabir, the governor of Herat, announced this at prayers in the Herat congregational mosque of Jum-Masjid before almost 20,000 supplicants, it was greeted with a universal sigh of relief. Homage was paid to the governor and other leaders of the province for rescuing the population from the robbers. The excited inhabitants organized a roundup of Kamaluddin's accomplices and the main tax collectors.

Of course, it cannot be considered that the elimination of a single bandit, albeit the most hated, has spared Herat such problems. The state will need a little more time both in this province and in others establish order, but the party activists are patiently performing explanatory work among the rebels. The Afghan people will have more sacrifices to make on the altar of revolution.

Still, the main trend in the Afghanistan of today is the revolution's purging the country of bands step by step and winning the hearts and minds of thousands of Afghanis formerly deceived by the counterrevolution.

U.S. CONGRESS ADMITS INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN ASIA

LD171650 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Foreign Affairs Committee of the American Congress has admitted that the Philippines is being used as the CIA headquarters in Asia. American war bases in the Philippines are being used by United States intelligence arms for conducting electronic espionage in the basins of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, as well as centers of communication with many war bases and installations of the Pentagon, for example the base on Diego Garcia Island. There is plenty of evidence indicating that the CIA is actively using American war bases as strongholds of its espionage network in Asia as centers for conducting subversive activities against the Asian peoples.

Recently the CIA once again began using the electronic espionage base at Ramasun, which is located on Thailand's territory. It is well-known that the intelligence center in Ramasun is engaged in the main with tapping the lines of the government communications of countries neighboring along Thailand, and unbuttoning state secrets. One of the centers of American intelligence engaged in espionage, in particular in the Asian countries, is also the American war base of Pine Gap in Australia. Its main function is to receive and transmit to Washington information received from the American spy-in-the sky satellite, observing the waters of the Indian Ocean, and part of the territory of the Asian and African continents. This base receives information about the movements of all the vessels in the Southern Hemisphere. The base at Pine Gap has also equipment for intercepting diplomatic and business communications between the Asian countries and Australia.

One may recall the statement of a high-ranking official of the Washington administration, indicating that the Pentagon has at its disposal over 1,200 foreign war bases and installations, most of which are located in Asia. Bearing in mind that the CIA freely uses these installations for its purposes, one can easily imagine the scope of the activities being conducted by American intelligence on the Asian continent. What the American espionage and sabotage agency is engaged in in Asia is only too well-known.

ORBITA SPACE COMMUNICATIONS STATION IN LAOS

PM171031 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 1 September, the morning edition, publishes on page 5 a 1,200-word Vientiane report by own correspondent B. Vinogradov under the heading "(Bun Sivu's) Dream" describing the installation of an Orbita space communications station near Vientiane. It is hard to overestimate the station's importance for Laos, Vinogradov claims: "By joining the InterSputnik system, the country is literally opening a window on the world of rapid and extensive international information, and is considerably expanding the potential for telephone, telegraph and other forms of communication." The report also indicates that Lao technicians and engineers are being trained in the Soviet Union, while "15 young technicians are now working on the station construction site with Soviet specialists, gaining an understanding of the subtleties of a complex profession."

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO VANUATU PRESIDENT

LD172255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev has sent Ati Sokomanu, president of the Republic of Vanuatu, a telegram conveying warm greetings and best wishes to the president, government and people of the Republic of Vanuatu in connection with the country's national day, the first anniversary of the proclamation of independence. In his reply, the president expresses gratitude for the warm greetings and good wishes.

CPSU MESSAGE CALLS FOR 'RADICAL STEPS' IN POLAND

LD80846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0715 GMT 18 Sep 81

["Contents of the Statement of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Government of the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov, who on behalf of the highest party and state leadership of the USSR said that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are forced to draw the attention of the PZPR Central Committee and the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the growth of anti-Sovietism in Poland, which has increased to such an extent that it has reached dangerous limits.

The facts testify that an acute and unbridled campaign against the Soviet Union and its foreign and domestic policy is manifestly being extensively waged in the country and that it is going unpunished. These are not isolated, irresponsible attacks but the coordinated action of enemies of socialism with a precisely determined political thrust. Their main goal is to smear and slander the first socialist state in the world and the very idea of socialism, to arouse enmity and hatred among the Poles toward the Soviet Union and Soviet people, to break the bonds of fraternal friendship linking our peoples and as a result to tear Poland from the socialist community and to liquidate socialism in Poland.

The anti-Soviet campaign is penetrating increasingly deeply into different spheres of the country's social life, including ideology, culture and the system of education and child-rearing. The history of relations between our countries is being sharply distorted. Fierce propaganda against the Soviet Union is to be discerned in the pages of various publications, on cinema screens and on theatrical stages and platforms. It is to be heard openly in public speeches to mass audiences by the ringleaders of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the Confederation for an Independent Poland and Solidarity.

The first round of the trade union congress in essence became a platform from which slanders and insults were directed at our state. An outrageous provocation was the so-called message to the working people of Eastern Europe, passed in Gdansk. Anti-Soviet forces continue to sully the memory of Soviet soldiers who in the hundreds of thousands gave their lives for the freedom and independence of the Polish nation. These forces are defiling their graves. Threats are appearing against soldiers of Soviet Army units, which are standing guard over the western boundaries of the socialist community, of which the Polish People's Republic is also a part.

The antisocialist forces are aiming at evoking an atmosphere of extreme nationalism in Poland, giving it a distinctly anti-Soviet character, while the scale of intensity and degree of hostility of the current anti-Soviet campaign in Poland is taking on anti-Soviet characteristics which are kindled in some imperialist states.

This cannot but give rise to this question in our country: Why, on the part of official authorities in Poland, have no decisive steps been taken up to now to put an end to the hostile campaign against the USSR, with which People's Poland is linked by friendly relations and alliance obligations? This stand even contradicts the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, where the principle of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union is written.

We do not know of one single case of the instigators of anti-Soviet provocations meeting with a sharp reaction from the authorities and being punished.

What is more, they are being given access to hold meetings, to state premises; the mass media are being made available; and technical means are allocated, although it is known in advance for what purposes they will be used. More than once we drew the attention of the leadership of the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the rising tide of anti-Sovietism in Poland. We spoke about this during the meeting in Moscow in March, and in April in Warsaw. We wrote about this with complete openness in the letter of the CPSU Central Committee on 5 June. We also talked about it during the meeting in the Crimea in August of this year.

We will not conceal that all this gives rise to profound indignation among Soviet people. There is an uninterrupted flow of letters to the CPSU Central Committee and local party organs in which Soviet communists and nonparty people express surprise over the exemption from punishment of anti-Soviet propaganda which is being conducted in a neighboring friendly socialist state.

The Soviet people, who made enormous sacrifices in the name of the liberation of Poland from fascist bondage and who unselfishly helped and are helping your country, have a full moral right to demand that an end be put to the anti-Soviet impudence in the Polish People's Republic.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Covernment consider that further tolerance of any kinds of phenomena of anti-Sovietism causes tremendous damage to Polish-Soviet relations and is in direct contradiction with the commitments based on alliance taken on by Poland, and to the vital interests of the Polish people. We expect that the leadership of the PZPR and the Government of the Polish People's Republic will without delay take resolute and radical steps in order to stop the malicious anti-Soviet propaganda and acts which are hostile to the Soviet Union.

Press Silent on Message

NC181100 Paris AFP in English 1019 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (AFP)--Soviet newspapers today made no mention of the steps taken by Boris Aristov, Soviet ambassador to Warsaw, to denounce "the rise of anti-Sovietism" in Poland.

But they gave wide ranging coverage to the statement by the Polish Communist Party's leadership accusing independent trade union Solidarity of having unilaterally broken the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie [as received] agreements and of having replaced them, at its national congress, with a programme of political opposition.

Mr Aristov, in a letter to Polish First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, blasted "the development of a large-scale anti-Soviet campaign" in Poland, and said anti-Soviet attacks in Poland had reached a "dangerous limit".

The Polish leadership's statement criticized Solidarity's appeal to Eastern Europe's peoples, calling it "provocation towards Poland's allies".

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO STATEMENT CITED

LD172028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] A statement by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo was published here. It says that the political situation in the country is developing in a dangerous direction. The economic situation is constantly worsening and citizens' living conditions are becoming more and more difficult. Restraining these processes is a national affair. The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress' resolutions defined a program for getting Poland out of the crisis.

The party, the statement notes further, is creating every opportunity for constructive participation in the life of the country by all social forces acting from positions of socialism. Such opportunities were also opened up before the new trade union Solidarity. The work of the first stage of its congress and the decisions taken there raised adventurist trends to the level of an official program for the whole organization and raised phenomena which were manifested in Solidarity earlier, although they were regarded as extreme currents.

The agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie were thus unilaterally breached. They were replaced by a program of political opposition, the operation of which was directed against the vitally important interests of the Polish people and state. This signifies the adoption of an orientation towards confrontation threatening bloodshed.

Announcement was made of the continuation of the struggle on the old fronts and of the opening of new fronts, which have nothing in common with the nature and goals of a trade union. Impudent decisions were adopted with regard to the highest organ of state power--the Polish Sejm--on issues falling within its competence alone.

The so-called message to the peoples of Eastern Europe is a provocation against Poland's allies, joint activity with whom is the basic condition and guarantee of stability, of the country's economic development, territorial integrity, security and calm in Poland, the Politburo statement emphasizes.

An impulse toward strengthening the anti-Soviet campaign was given and toward the growth of propaganda publishing activities on a mass scale, which are especially harmful and dangerous for disoriented youth. The actions of this sort evoke concern and uneasiness of all patriotic and politically responsible forces. We understand well the deep concern and protests to us by friendly countries, and especially of our closest ally--the USSR.

The position mounted by Solidarity which negates all efforts of our state, undermines the fulfillment of the program to stabilize the socio-economic situation in Poland which was worked out by the government and confirmed by the Sejm. In practice this means not only the preservation of difficult and abnormal conditions in society's life, but also a threat to the further irreversible degrading of the Polish national economy.

Our party and authorities of People's Poland repeatedly warned Solidarity not to engage in destructive and anarchist activities, the statement notes further. At the congress the line to create an opposition openly aiming at seizing power and changing the social-political system in Poland prevailed. This is not a program of workers that are united in Solidarity. The congress in Gdansk virtually deprived the working class of any influence on its organization and of responsibility for its activities. It is being used in the interests, and for their aims, by the opposionist, adventurist and counterrevolutionary groups--the Social Self-Defense Committee, and Confederation for an Independent Poland. This is because of actions by those who are connected with Western centers of subversion against socialist Poland, with the extreme rightwing of the trade union movement from which they receive financial and technical aid.

This is the truth. It should be known by the whole working class, by all working people, by the whole public, and above all by members of Solidarity, on behalf of whom a course leading to a new national tragedy was adopted. Curbing political madmen is in the interests of the people and of independent Poland.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo calls on all members of the PZPR and appeals to members of the ZSL and the United Peasant Party Democratic Party, socialist youth leagues, industrial and autonomous trade unions, to members of Solidarity, Catholic organizations, Polish women and to the whole public to act against political adventurism, against the kindling of a power struggle and attempts to destroy the socialist state. The situation has become dangerous, the counterrevolutionary threat to the state--which is the common weal of all Poles--is growing.

We appeal to all those whose responsibility and position it is to create the foundation of security and defense of the constitutional principles of socialist statehood. We will protect socialism in the same way that the independence of Poland is protected. For this defense the state will use such means as the situation demands. People's Poland is our common home, it was difficult to construct it. We will show determination and will unite all efforts to see that our national achievements are not destroyed, to put in order and organize our life better for the good of working people, the nation and the Polish state.

TALYZIN ATTENDS BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM161122 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the Holiday"]

[Text] D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 9 September on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Present at the reception were B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.C. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, military chiefs and other officials.

On the occasion of the holiday, D. Zhulev and embassy diplomatic aides visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum the same day and laid a wreath. A wreath was laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. A wreath was laid at the monument to G. Dimitrov, illustrious son of the Bulgarian people.

A wreath was also laid at the monument to Marshal of the Soviet Union F.I. Tolbukhin, under whose command the forces of the 3d Ukrainian Front expelled the German fascist invaders from Bulgarian soil.

CPSU DELEGATION RECEIVED BY CPCZ SECRETARY BENO

PM161211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPZU and CPCZ, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Ye.Z. Razumov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, visited the CSSR 7 through 12 September and familiarized itself with the CPCZ's experience of work in the sphere of party building.

The delegation was received by M. Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

SED OFFICIAL DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN GDR

PM161413 Moscow Pravda in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee: "On the Ideological Offensive"]

[Text] Berlin--The GDR's communists view the implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions, on whose basis our party is steadfastly continuing its general line directed toward the people's welfare and ensuring peace, as one of the most important tasks of offensive ideological work. Mobilizing the working people toward the comprehensive strengthening of the socialist fatherland, the GDR, we are still striving at the beginning of the eighties, under conditions of an exacerbation of international confrontation with imperialism, to intensify socialism's influence on the course of events, particularly in the matter of defending peace. We want to do everything so that the invincible ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, creatively implemented, acquire even greater magnetic force for the masses.

The SED has been constantly guided by this principled guideline, which continues to direct its entire activity. True to its revolutionary Thaelmannist traditions, our party has equipped and continues to equip the GDR's citizens with a profound understanding of the fact that close friendship and unity with the Soviet Union is a guarantee of further progress. At the 10th SED Congress E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, noted that "the experience of past years has reinforced even further the masses' belief that fraternal unity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states is a firm foundation for peace and the further development of socialist society in the GDR. We shall continue to strengthen this alliance incessantly. Proletarian internationalism and international solidarity with all peoples struggling for freedom are and will remain the supreme law of our actions."

Our fraternal parties' indestructible unity was manifested with new force at the recent meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker in the Crimea, where they comprehensively discussed specific questions of further developing cooperation between the USSR and the GDR in the near future.

We support with great enthusiasm the peace program expounded by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. In the face of the reckless course of the United States and its NATO allies toward confrontation and the arms race, the USSR's peace initiatives are the only rational alternative making it possible to remove the danger of nuclear war and promote the cause of detente.

The resolute and clear stance of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal socialist states in the struggle for peace is exerting a considerable influence on the course of events. It is undoubtedly an important support for the peace supporters' movement launched in the European NATO countries, particularly in the FRG, which is acquiring increasing scope. This--a movement of protest against the deployment of medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe and the Reagan administration's decision to produce the neutron weapon and for arms limitation talks and disarmament--has become a fact which no Western politician can ignore.

People of different political convictions, world outlooks and faiths are rightly drawn to the conclusion that the implementation of the NATO decision to deploy the new U.S. nuclear missile facilities in a number of bloc countries would lead to a change in the military balance between East and West and to a violation of the principle of equal security. The Warsaw Pact states, of course, will not be able to leave this unanswered. In short, more and more people in the West can see that the NATO plans aimed at transforming Western Europe and, in particular, the FRG into a nuclear missile launch pad are increasing the danger of a third world war.

Our country's mass media give broad coverage to the peace-loving forces' actions. The public's attention has been caught by the speeches of former NATO military figures revealing the true nature of the bloc members' militarist plans. These disclosures once again prove irrefutably that the old anticommunist lie of the "Soviet threat," to which, it is well known, the fascists also resorted as a pretext for unleashing a devastating war against the USSR 40 years ago, is being exaggerated by NATO's arms race advocates merely in order to disguise their own attempts to achieve military-strategic superiority.

The gravity of the situation demands that the true character of imperialism's aspirations, which threaten the cause of peace, be unmasked tirelessly before mankind. For no propaganda subterfuges can refute the fact that the socialist community countries' words do not diverge from their deeds.

We all remember well Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Berlin on the GDR's 30th anniversary. At that time the CPSU Central Committee general secretary announced to the world public the planned unilateral reduction in the number of Soviet Army forces, tanks and a certain amount of other military hardware temporarily stationed in the GDR. Thereby the USSR set an example prompting the West to similar steps. Actions followed these words.

Meanwhile, in the West the words of various NATO states' officials are far removed from their practical steps.

At present the U.S. arms buildup is in full swing. The U.S. administration is forcing its European allies to do the same. All of this is accompanied for all to hear by U.S. claims to a world "leader's role." It is no surprise that quite a few people in the West, fearing for the future, over which the shadow of nuclear missiles now lies, are joining the peace supporters' movement.

The GDR proceeds from the fact, as Comrade E. Honecker recently stated in connection with the utterances of certain FRG politicians, that it no longer suffices to say that "a new war will never again start from German soil." Words must be backed up by specific deeds. This is the criterion by which the readiness of politicians and governments to act in defense of universal peace may be judged.

Our country's working people are aware that the GDR is located at the very junction between two opposing social systems, socialism and capitalism, and that successes in the struggle can only be achieved in conditions of the firm political power of the workers and peasants, a power able to reliably defend the people's achievements at all times. This is why our party deems it the most important task of its ideological activity to arm the working class and all working people with the ability to wield power in a concrete manner, administer social processes and consciously promote progress in all spheres of life.

The broad exchange of opinions on the question of how most efficiently to implement the economic strategy for the eighties outlined by the 10th SED Congress is a vivid expression of this. A nationwide discussion is being conducted daily in the press and in radio and television broadcasts. The initiatives put forward by workers, cooperative peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia, innovators, rationalizers and leaders of our combines--these constitute the wielding of power in practice. Our party gauges the efficiency of its ideological work by the extent to which it has succeeded in conveying to the consciousness of the masses that only the efforts of the whole of society toward achieving a sharp upturn in the national economy can create the preconditions for solving the tasks advanced by the 10th SED Congress--on the basis of the unity of economic and social policy to ensure the further raising of the people's material and cultural living standard in the current decade, also.

The unity of economic and social policy means that only conscientious labor can ensure stable economic growth, the population's full employment and an improvement in the people's well-being. One can only demand what has been produced. The working people's will and readiness for highly productive labor is conditioned by their realization that under socialism they themselves determine the direction of social development and the living standard. Thus the motto of the socialist competition launched since the 10th SED Congress runs: "High Economic Growth By Raising Labor Productivity, Efficiency and Quality--For the Good of the People and of Peace!"

The republic's production collectives are striving, in keeping with their socialist pledges, to ensure the production of above-plan output on the order of 3 day's work targets by the end of the year. The realization of this goal presupposes the working people's understanding of the need to strive in all national economic sectors for higher economic efficiency by using modern scientific and technical achievements, increasing labor productivity, considerably increasing the degree of processing of home-produced raw materials and expending fuel and energy carefully. The broad application of microelectronics and industrial robots will make it possible to solve these important tasks more quickly.

Our economic propaganda is based on firm initial positions. Under party leadership, tremendous improvements have been made in people's vocational training and in the ideological education of the working class and the entire people. Well-educated workers possessing high class consciousness are our precious asset.

The SED, which numbers over 2 million members and candidate members, is characterized nowadays by an unprecedentedly high Marxist-Leninist ideological standard. In the past 10 years over 660,000 communists have graduated from party schools. Each year over 1.7 million communists and nonparty people work in the party education system where they creatively assimilate SED policy in close conjunction with the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin. We demand that each of its members work according to the motto "Where a Communist Is, the Party Is!"

The growth of the people's political and spiritual standards makes new demands on the quality of ideological work. People expect theoretically well-founded and convincing answers to questions and a clear party viewpoint with regard to all the domestic and foreign policy problems disturbing them. A fundamental question of improving SED activity consists in learning from the working people while indicating to them the path of social development, since, as Ernst Thaelmann noted, the masses act in concert with us and contribute by their experience to formulating party policy.

The core of all work, particularly of ideological work, consists in equipping communists and all working people with the teachings of Marxism-Leninism constantly and in close connection with practice and, on this basis, developing their ability to fulfill more actively our domestic and foreign policy tasks and to creatively implement the general laws of socialist revolution and socialist building.

The enemies of the first German worker-peasant state are not ceasing their vain attempts to give us "advice" on "improving" socialism. When inveterate opponents want to "improve" socialism, the utmost vigilance is needed. History and the present day revolutionary workers movement are rich in bitter experience of the consequences of even the least concession to these "reformers" of socialism in whatever guise they have appeared and with whatever mask they have hidden their counterrevolutionary aspirations.

"The teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin are the only ones which make it possible to understand the past, present and future and to build the latter consciously," H. Honecker said at the 10th SED Congress. "'Models' of so-called 'renewed' socialism, wherever they have appeared from, have proved totally bankrupt every time."

Our party adheres to the real facts. We are building a developed socialist society under conditions of constantly increasing attempts at imperialist interference from the FRG, which is conducting ideological subversion against the GDR. For 30 years attempts have been made to disseminate the poison of anticommunism and revanchism within the GDR by means of nearly 30 West German radio stations and 3 television channels.

All the enemies' plans have foundered on our party's unity and cohesion, its firm ties with the masses and its consistent policy directed toward the people's welfare. This will continue to be the case.

Not for a moment do we lose sight of the fact that there are people in Bonn who very vigorously advocate a "German reich" within the 1937 borders. Those who indulge in such dangerous illusions are mistaken in their calculations. The only possible relations between the GDR and the FRG are those which exist between states with different social systems, including the full recognition and application of the basic principles of peaceful coexistence such as respect for sovereignty, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

In the face of the continuing crisis in the world of capital, where now even so-called "zero growth" in production is considered a success and where mass unemployment, uncontrolled inflation, increasing crime and moral degradation have become normal, it is our citizens' deeply-rooted conviction that only socialism is capable of answering the questions of the present and the future and of ensuring the life which people deserve. Our people's confidence in the future is the decisive criterion in the class conflict with capitalism.

The swifter socialism progresses and the more efficiently it proves its historic superiority, the stronger the people's moral and political unity becomes. By their deeds representatives of all the GDR's classes and strata, regardless of their social origins, faiths or beliefs, are promoting the strengthening of our worker-peasant state. Thus the policy of joint actions by all social forces united in the National Front, a policy inspired by the SED has been justified in practice.

Implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions, we are striding forward with optimism and belief in victory along the path of building a developed socialist society. Guided by Marxist-Leninist ideas, the GDR, in fraternal unity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, will always be a reliable bulwark of socialism and peace in Europe.

AUCCTU, FRENCH CGT DELEGATION SIGN AGREEMENT

Delegation's Arrival

PM171611 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Arrival of French General Labor Confederation Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of the leadership of the French General Labor Confederation [CGT] headed by Comrade Georges Seguy, member of the French Communist Party Politburo and secretary general of the CGT, arrived in Moscow 14 September on an official visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

The delegation includes Pierre Gensous, CGT secretary for international relations; Guy Leger, member of the CGT Executive Commission and secretary of the CGT Association for the Maine et Loire Department, and Jeanette Vallon, secretary general of the National Federation (CGT) of Leather and Footwear Industry Workers of France.

The delegation was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev, AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin, V. Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Division and other officials.

Signing of Agreement

LD171654 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep, TASS--The desire to further develop and deepen mutual contacts is expressed in a new agreement between the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU) and the French General Confederation of Labour [CGT]. The agreement envisages a whole programme of cooperation for 1982-1983.

The agreement was signed in Moscow today by Aleksey Shyibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and Georges Seguy, CGT secretary general.

As is pointed out in the agreement, the sides "regard the Franco-Soviet trade union cooperation as an important factor in strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries, in popularising and asserting the ideas of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The two trade union centres consider that "the struggle for peace, against the arms race is a major problem the trade union movement is faced with." They will firmly come out in favour of negotiations at all levels and first of all those between the USSR and the USA, negotiations "which would result in the prevention of a new round of nuclear missile armaments, in successful completion of the Madrid meeting, and in the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe."

The AUCCTU and the CGT of France, the agreement points out, "see it as their internationalist duty to support and develop in every way the working people's striving for unity in the interests of peace, democracy and social progress." The two sides will strengthen cooperation within the framework of the World Federation of Trade Unions and will make the necessary efforts for the successful holding of the Tenth World Congress of Trade Unions, called upon to work out a programme of action of the class trade union movement for the eighties.

The AUCCTU and the CGT expressed an intention to continue to develop bilateral trade-union cooperation as an important form of strengthening friendship between the working people of the USSR and France. With these ends in view, provision is made for an exchange of delegations for the mutual study of the experience in work, for the holding of joint seminars and round-table meetings, and organisation of joint scientific research. Tourism, sports and cultural contacts will receive further development.

Joint Communique

LD171720 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep, TASS--Representatives of Soviet and French trade unions at a meeting in Moscow declared for "joint efforts with a view to easing international tensions and preventing a nuclear war."

A communique circulated here sums up the results of the official visit to the USSR by the French General Confederation of Labor (CGT) delegation led by Georges Seguy, CGT secretary general. The delegation stayed here for five days at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU). "The sides", the communique says, "expressed serious concern over the sharp deterioration of the international situation, which has been brought about by the reactionary imperialist circles headed by the United States, and agreed to pool their efforts in the struggle for peace and disarmament and, particularly, to prevent production of neutron weapons and deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe."

Representatives of the AUCCTU and the CGT reaffirmed the striving of the two organizations to promote "any possible initiatives of the trade unions of European countries aimed at lessening war danger and at keeping peace--the indispensable condition for the social development of all the peoples."

The AUCCTU delegation emphasised the importance of the large scale initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union lately with a view to ensuring collective security, to preventing the danger of a new world war and to curbing the arms race.

The CGT delegation noted the great contribution which the confederation made to the victory of the left-wing forces in France. The CGT, in its activities, the communique points out, "takes into consideration the positive aspects of the policy of the new French Government." At the same time it was emphasised that the CGT "remains fully independent in the determination of both its orientation and its actions."

The sides expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the talks in Moscow. The talks, notwithstanding the existing differences in appraisals and opinions, passed in the spirit of fraternal cooperation.

An agreement on the development of cooperation between the AUCCTU and the CGT was signed as a result of the talks.

ABRASIMOV COMMENTS ON QUADRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

AU171310 East Berlin HORIZONT NO 37/1981 in German pp 5-6

[Article by Petr Abrasimov, CPSU Central Committee member and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, on the 10th anniversary of the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin: "Good Will Leads to Success"]

[Text] Today, 10 years after the signing of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, one cannot imagine the landscape of European detente without this document. Together with other components, which are linked with each other--the treaties and agreements of the USSR, the Polish People's Republic and the GDR with the FRG--the Quadripartite Agreement contributed to paving the way to the all-European conference in Helsinki and to introducing constructive cooperation among the countries of our continent.

Since the Quadripartite Agreement, life in Europe and on other continents has become calmer and more free from anxiety. In my opinion our complicated world can hardly be imagined without this agreement. It has become an indispensable, so to speak, an already well-functioning part in the mechanism of international relations.

In implementing the 26th CPSU Congress peace program, the Soviet Union proposed to exert every effort to eliminate by joint efforts an impediment which hampered everybody and which obstructed the way to detente. Following a well-known statement, one may say that in the 1960's, when the political climate in Europe and throughout the world had not yet warmed up, it would have been too early to hold talks on creating such a complicated and sensitive organism as the Quadripartite Agreement. At the beginning of the 1970's, however, the most favorable prerequisites for it had developed.

Recognition of Political Realities in Europe

On 16 June 1971 L.I. Brezhnev very clearly formulated our goals in the negotiations on West Berlin at the Eighth SED Congress, by declaring that the "joint efforts of the Soviet Union and the GDR aim to ensure that West Berlin will stop causing tension and crisis-like situations and that normal conditions for the life of this city and its population will be guaranteed, of course by taking into due account the legitimate interests and the sovereign rights of the GDR."

These aims could only be reached under the prerequisite that the claims vis-a-vis West Berlin, which had been illegally raised by the FRG and which--as is known--were the main and only cause for the continuous frictions and conflicts in connection with this city, were finally and effectively checked. I want to definitely stress that in the course of the negotiations on the Quadripartite Agreement I had regular meetings with the highest representatives of the GDR, above all with Comrade Erich Honecker. Such constructive meetings were highly beneficial for the Soviet side and, I suppose, for the entire course of the negotiations.

In our opinion the Quadripartite Agreement, which is the result of a complicated search for compromise solutions, which sometimes assumed even sharp forms, contained the main elements of the Soviet position: the recognition of the special status of the city, which is not a land of the FRG; and in connection with that a reduction in Bonn's illegal political activities there; respect for the sovereign rights of the GDR; and the guaranteeing of the interests of the West Berlin people on this basis.

The main principle of the agreement is that stipulation according to which "the Western sectors of Berlin are not part of the FRG and will also not be governed by it in the future." This fundamental statement does not only result in the statement that the city is not a part of the federation but also in the FRG's commitment to reduce the illegal activity of the official organs and the officials of the FRG there.

Reasonable Compromise in the Spirit of Detente

The fixing of the special status of the city on the other hand opened up the way for the so-called practical settlements, which above all brought about essential alleviations for the West Berlin inhabitants.

The Quadripartite Agreement was the result of difficult and complicated negotiations. It is a compromise which, however, does not interfere with the principles of the recognition of the political realities in today's Europe. Irrespective of this obvious situation the West continuously tries to put forward its own legal construction concerning the so-called quadripartite status of "the whole of Berlin" by making use of the compromise formulas of the agreement in order to cast doubt on the indisputable competence of the GDR concerning its own capital on the one hand and to divert attention from the real existence of the special status of precisely West Berlin, as laid down in the Quadripartite Agreement on the other hand. Yet, in various Western documents there are numerous confirmations of the well-known fact that the Quadripartite Agreement talks of West Berlin and only of West Berlin. The practice of 10 years of implementing the agreement provides us with new evidence every day and every hour that during this period its stipulations were not once and in no way applied to the capital of the GDR.

To confirm the well-known fact that the agreement deals exclusively with West Berlin and only with West Berlin, I only want to mention a document which has been approved by both sides at the highest level, that is the joint Soviet-American communique after Nixon's visit in the Soviet Union in May 1972.

The use of the term "area concerned" in the text of the agreement was--as several other compromise formulas by the way--above all determined by the necessity of achieving agreement on the main point, that is in integrating West Berlin into the map of political detente in Europe with all the ensuing consequences.

Readiness of All Partners To Negotiate Necessary

The Quadripartite Agreement is a reasonable compromise which benefits all. It would be desirable for even the current complicated international problems to be solved at the negotiating table on a mutually acceptable basis, without one side striving in vain for unilateral concessions or advantages and superiority over the other. The governments of the USSR, the GDR and the other socialist countries are constantly calling for that.

From today's viewpoint one may say that during the protracted and complicated 33 meetings my fellow ambassadors and I did not grow so weary of one another that we did not meet outside the control council building as well. Such contacts are completely normal. I would say that they contributed in no small way to the success of the West Berlin negotiations. Moreover I have pleasant and sometimes funny recollections of these meetings, some of which I reported in my book "West Berlin Yesterday and Today"--which some days ago was published in the GDR in the German language.

I admit that 11 years and 6 months ago, when we started the negotiations, certain characteristics of my partners' were not to my liking and of course they did not find me agreeable in all respects. But when we were able to achieve success through our joint efforts on 3 September 1971, my colleagues--the ambassadors of the United States, France and Great Britain--seemed to me to be nearly perfect human beings.... Therefore I was looking forward to meeting them again on the 10th anniversary of the West Berlin agreement.

But looking back seriously I want to stress that apart from the good and bad human characteristics of those directly involved in conferences there is such an "insignificant matter" as the readiness of the countries for negotiations. Stubborness or narrow-mindedness in an ambassador or another representative at the negotiations is bad, but not the worst thing. Intransigence in the political line of a country, however, is a much more serious matter. Then, 10 years ago, all four sides showed good will and readiness to negotiate. I, personally, in no case envy the representatives of certain powers who are sent to negotiations and conferences with instructions by their governments in their briefcases, which are entirely directed to rejection.

No More Straining Test for the Agreement

The decade since 3 September 1971 showed that the Quadripartite Agreement functions satisfactorily and altogether fulfills its most important function of preventing new frictions and complications in West Berlin affairs. As is known, it is precisely the conscientious observance of the commitments on the part of the USSR and the GDR, that forms the basis for its functioning, above all in the field of the practical settlements.

However, it would be an inexcusable error--above all at the current time, when an exacerbation of the activities of those opposing detente can be observed--to close one's eyes to the fact that certain forces continue to undermine those fundamental stipulations of the Quadripartite Agreement that say that West Berlin is not part of the FRG and is not under its jurisdiction. They have worked out a whole program of measures for a supplementary "correction" of the agreement in their favor and are trying to implement it--measures which concerning the agreement are, so to speak, on the border of admissibility.

In West Berlin meetings of parliamentary and other organs of the FRG are being held, which have no connection with the question of maintaining relations between the FRG and the city. Very frequently the president, the chancellor and many ministers of the FRG come there to exercise their official duties. How is one to assess for instance the recent "mass move" of West German politicians into the new governing Senat?

The FRG claims the implementation of the universal representation of West Berlin in the international arena. It strives to extend practically all its international agreements--independent of their contents--to the city.

Moreover, the Bonn government wants to include West Berlin as a kind of appendage of the FRG in the process of the national and political integration of Western Europe. There is a growing number of various measures being taken within the framework of the "common market" in this city. The three Western powers tolerate such efforts, which are against the Quadripartite Agreement and undermine its basis.

At the same time the 10 years since the Quadripartite Agreement have clearly shown that the Soviet Union and the GDR are conscientiously fulfilling their obligations, being guided by the effort to maintain a calm atmosphere around West Berlin and by the comprehensive interests of international detente and cooperation. The other socialist countries also take a constructive attitude to the West Berlin affairs.

Political Adventurism Out of Place

Those who aim at big or small adventures in West Berlin affairs, can only be told that the USSR, together with the GDR and the other socialist countries, carefully registers all violations of the Quadripartite Agreement. It is only expedient to draw attention to the fact that this agreement is an extremely precisely balanced mechanism, the individual parts of which are fitted together with the utmost accuracy. A careless or intentionally negligent attitude to this instrument may render it useless and one can hardly assume that it could be restored in its original form. The declaration made from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress that the FRG continues its attempts to deviate from the Quadripartite Agreement and violate the sovereign rights of the GDR was imbued with concern about maintaining calm in West Berlin affairs and by the efforts to prevent such a condition as negatively affected the general political situation in Europe in the past. The Western side must draw the necessary conclusion from these words of Leonid Brezhnev at the party congress.

West Berlin can and must make its contribution to the noble and just cause of understanding among the European peoples so that it does not remain a blank on the map of European and global cooperation. This requires the strict and complete implementation of the Quadripartite Agreement. Only under this condition it can function effectively. It does not at all need to be a source for misunderstanding. The Quadripartite Agreement orients all interested parties so that they be guided by good will and by mutual respect, maintain a calm situation in West Berlin and not tolerate frictions and complications there.

The Quadripartite Agreement can withstand international crises and even mitigate them to a certain degree, on condition that it is strictly and precisely observed. Even so one must not forget that this agreement was born under the sun of detente, it needs its warming rays and not the icy breath of the cold war or the powerful waves of the arms race. One must not forget that the American nuclear missiles, if they are deployed in Europe, are not only directed against the GDR and the other socialist countries, but practically also against West Berlin and against the Quadripartite Agreement. One should also take into account that the USSR and its allies have sufficient means to correspondingly counter the provocative steps of NATO, which are staged on the other side of the Atlantic.

But the Soviet Union, together with the GDR and other fraternal countries, does not prepare for such a development. Our policy continues to aim at detente and the limitation of the arms race. This is impressively demonstrated by the course of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress as well as by the recent speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker.

The experiences gained during the work on the Quadripartite Agreement are instructive. What enormous differences and controversies had to be overcome on the way to that memorable day, 3 September 1971! This once again proves that by purposeful, persistent work and above all by good will everything is possible. Today the USSR, together with the GDR and the other fraternal countries, shows no less good will than 10 years ago. Our Western partner should also adopt such an attitude at last.

FINNISH DEFENSE FORCES' GENERAL SUTELA TO VISIT

PM180819 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Official Visit"]

[Text] Gen L. Sutela, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of September at the invitation of the USSR Defense Ministry.

BRIEFS

COOPERATIVES AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND--Helsinki, 16 Sep (TASS)--A 5-year agreement on the development and expansion of cooperation between the USSR Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives and the Central Cooperative Union and the Wholesale Trade Cooperative Society, which are cooperative organizations in Finland, has been signed here. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1758 GMT 16 Sep 81 LD]

SPORTS AGREEMENT WITH CYPRUS--Moscow, 16 Sep (TASS)--Kikis Lazaridis, chairman of the sports organization of Cyprus, is on a short visit in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Sports Committee. He expressed great satisfaction with the agreement, which had been signed in Moscow, on the principles of cooperation between the sports organizations of the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus. Apart from the five-year agreement, a protocol has been signed on cooperation in 1982. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 16 Sep 81 LD]

EGYPTIAN MILITARY ATTACHE TOLD TO LEAVE MOSCOW

LD171530 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep, TASS--A statement has been made at the USSR Foreign Ministry today to the A.R.E. [Arab Republic of Egypt] charge d'affaires, in which it was pointed out among other things that in recent years the Egyptian leadership has increasingly solidarized with the imperialist and Zionist circles, which are building up tensions in the Middle East and leading things to undermining international peace and security. A component part of the political course by the Egyptian leadership has been the systematic measures for worsening and curtailing Soviet-Egyptian relations.

A fresh step on this path has been the absurd allegations of the Egyptian authorities that some officials of the Soviet Embassy and other Soviet institutions in Egypt were implicated in the deterioration of the political situation in that country. This is an obvious lie. The activity of all Soviet people in Egypt is completely directed at developing cooperation and mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and Egypt. Both the people and Government of Egypt know it well from their experience.

The Egyptian leadership needed this clumsy anti-Soviet move, apparently, in order to try to distract attention from the fact that its home and foreign policy is a source of open discontent and broad protests from the Egyptians themselves. It is indicative that this hostile step towards the USSR has been taken simultaneously with the intensification of activity by the participants in the anti-Arab Camp David deal for consolidating the U.S. military presence in the Middle East, for cobbling together there an aggressive military bloc under Washington's aegis.

The Soviet leadership declared a resolute protest against the move by the Egyptian leadership, which has made impossible a further stay in Egypt of the Soviet ambassador and some officials of Soviet institutions. All responsibility for the consequences will be, naturally, borne by the Egyptian Government, and only by it.

With the character of relations, which have taken shape between our countries through the fault of the Egyptian leadership, further stay of personnel of the Egyptian military attache in Moscow is no longer necessary. The Egyptian military attache and his personnel have been told to leave Moscow in the course of seven days.

The Soviet side also reserves for it the right to take other necessary actions directed at the protection of its interests.

[Paris AFP in English at 1700 GMT on 17 Sep reports the expulsion of the Egyptian military attache from Moscow and adds:

["(Meanwhile, in Cairo, official sources said Mr Khalifah could not have been expelled by the Soviets because he had in any case already been recalled by his government.

["(They said Mr Khalifah and nine colleagues had been preparing to leave Moscow today following Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's decision on Tuesday to close Egypt's "military office" in the Soviet Union. The office comprised 17 officers and two administrators.

["(Ambassador Foliakov left Cairo early today accompanied by six embassy officers, two Soviet journalists and 79 of over 200 Soviet civilian administrators who were included in the Egyptian expulsion order.)"]

RPP HITS AS-SADAT 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST USSR

LD171930 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has once again resorted to provocations against the USSR to justify his punishment of the critics of the Camp David accords to the advantage of Washington and Tel Aviv.

As-Sadat decided to expel a number of Soviet diplomats, journalists and experts with the silly excuse of Soviet involvement in sectarian sedition. But As-Sadat's stirring up of anti-Soviet hysteria is unable to distract people's attention away from the fact that many Egyptians who do not share his views are now imprisoned and tortured while their families are harassed. These essentially fascist methods of maltreating the undesirable cannot be justified by the alleged Soviet danger to the country's security cited by his excellency the Egyptian president.

Here we ask: Are those honorable Egyptian patriots less interested in the security of their country than the current ruler of Egypt? Those citizens call for the real independence of their country. What is the outcome of this? All those who cast doubt on the effectiveness and usefulness of the alliance with Israel against the Arab brothers is considered an enemy of the nation. As-Sadat's logic is that he as a ruler can do what he likes and no one should oppose him. To oppose As-Sadat means to end up in prison and be tortured as was the case in the dark era of the former shah of Iran or Salazar in Portugal and Franco in Spain. Everyone knows the fate of these dictators whom President as-Sadat is imitating today.

The current situation in Egypt is characterised by the fact that the increasing grumbling includes all groups and levels of society: simple people, peasants, the army, the clergy and the educated. Some struggle with the means at their disposal, some protest, others worry and some go into exile. In 1980 alone more than 100,000 people left Egypt looking for work and the most basic human freedoms. As-Sadat is pursuing a policy which is beneficial to the United States and Israel. Every decision is taken with the approval of Washington and Tel Aviv.

Cairo's policy is in fact directed by the Americans and the Israelis. For instance, Egypt's UN representative is forced according to special instructions from Cairo to consult the American and the Israeli representative before voting on any UN resolution and act according to their wish. Yet As-Sadat claims that the country is following an independent line. Begin ridiculed such an idea when he recently said that he knew exactly how much As-Sadat receives in official presidential salary and how much he spends on jewelry and real estate abroad.

The CIA makes generous payments to a traitor who carries the [illegible]ght of head of state but this is the price of fear. As-Sadat does not rely on anyone in Egypt and less than two percent of the population supports him. The ruler of Egypt no longer considers his military entourage to be very loyal which is why he invited American forces to Egypt, granted them bases and allowed their aircraft and ships to have total freedom.

As-Sadat believes that the Rapid Deployment Force in various parts of the country can save him if the need arises just like what the shah of Iran thought when he surrounded himself with [illegible]erican guards. But the people whom the shah wanted to subdue behaved differently and this should be remembered by the present dictator of Egypt who has spread darkness, reaction and harassment throughout the country and who has sold the state's honor and independence.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES REPRESSIONS, CRACKDOWN IN EGYPT

PM171125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Borisov article under the rubric "Behind the Scenes": "Growing Protests"]

[Text] The mass arrests of leaders of organizations and groupings opposed to the regime which are being carried out by the Egyptian authorities are no accident, but a logical development of the domestic political processes taking place in Egypt. As-Sadat's antipopular policy, his unceasing concessions to Israel and Egypt's to the United States have led to a situation where As-Sadat's regime is in isolation not only in the Arab world but within its own country. Practically all strata of the population and political groupings of various orientations have begun to come out against it. In these conditions the Egyptian president has decided to launch a punitive operation against those who reject his pro-imperialist policy.

In launching repression against the opposition As-Sadat has in effect declared war on his own people, a statement by a spokesman for the National Progressive (Left) Party of Egypt disseminated in Cairo says: Convinced of the fruitlessness of his attempts to break out of his isolation, the Egyptian ruler has put an end to illusions of "democracy" and established a one-man dictatorship in the country. As-Sadat's gamble on kindling religious discord in Egypt, by means of which we hoped to strengthen his own shaky position and distract the working people's attention from urgent economic problems, failed completely.

The Egyptian Government's official story, that the arrests are taking place in connection with incidents arising on the basis of "aggravated religious discord," is clearly unsubstantiated. Among those arrested, who now number more than 5,000, are representatives of various strata on Egyptian society, political and religious figures, two former cabinet members, six former parliamentary deputies, workers and students. Also among those arrested is M. Haykal, the well-known journalist and former editor of the newspaper AL-AHRAM. A group of patriots released last May have been imprisoned again. Demonstrations in Cairo, THE DAILY EXPRESS writes, confirm the existence of the strongest opposition to AS-SADAT since the time of the "hunger riots" in January 1977. The occasion for these disturbances, the newspaper stresses, was repression against religious and political figures, students and journalists. As for the reasons for the disorders now, THE TIMES newspaper admits, they also include the social and economic inequality of citizens in Egypt.

The unprecedented scale of the arrests of opposition figures in Egypt reflects the depth of the crisis the As-Sadat regime is undergoing. The deterioration in the working people's situation and the enrichment of the parasitical bourgeoisie as a result of the "open door" policy, the transformation of Egypt into a bridgehead for aggressive acts by the American military in the Near East and Africa, its isolation in the Arab world since the signing of the Camp David agreements and the separate deal with Israel--all this is causing acute dissatisfaction and indignation among broad strata of the Egyptian people. A recent AFP report, citing the Israeli Foreign Ministry, contains a new illustration of this policy of capitulation to the Israeli aggressor. Cairo has assured Tel Aviv that the repressions now being carried out against the opposition in Egypt "will help strengthen ties between the two countries." S. Murtada, Egyptian ambassador to Israel, stated, according to the agency, that it will now be easier for As-Sadat to implement the process of so-called "normalization" of relations between the two countries.

The present campaign of arrests and the "draconian measures" being implemented by the authorities against the opposition pursue the goal of leaving the protest movement leaderless, intimidating Egyptians and closing the mouths of those who reject the capitulatory course of the country's leadership. In many respects these events are similar to those of May 1971, when As-Sadat and his underlings, in the course of the so-called "corrective movement," dealt cruelly with supporters of the late President an-Nasir's progressive course and laid the foundations for a revision of the socioeconomic gains of the July revolution. They show clearly how much As-Sadat's assurances on the "stability" of the regime in Egypt are worth--assurances he has often given in the past, seeking to inspire confidence in him among the imperialist powers and to obtain financial sops from them. In this connection he tirelessly vowed his desire to follow the best examples of Western democracy. The Egyptian Government's repressive measures clearly indicate how As-Sadat is following those examples. To give them some semblance of legality the Egyptian leadership held a referendum at short notice, as it has done more than once before, with the aim of obtaining approval for its tyranny.

The falsification of the results of referendums and elections to the Egyptian People's Assembly, the removal of opposition parties' representatives from Parliament, "preventive" arrests, the closure of newspapers and flagrant tyranny with respect to public organizations critical of the ruling clique's policy, the adoption of unconstitutional laws aimed against any manifestation of opposition sentiments--this is not even a complete list of the methods being used by the Egyptian leadership to suppress the country's patriotic forces. Now that these methods have proved inadequate to resist the mighty upsurge in the Egyptian masses' struggle, the authorities have gone over to the use of overt terror and violence.

However, neither the toughening of repression nor attempts to split the working people's masses by kindling intercommunal discord can suppress the growing wave of protests on the part of Egyptian patriots.

USTINOV, SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER MEET IN MOSCOW

PM181019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] On 16 September Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, met with Corps Gen M. Talas, first deputy supreme commander in chief of the armed forces and minister of defense of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is in the Soviet Union. A friendly talk was held between Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov and Corps Gen M. Talas on questions of mutual interest.

Participating in the talks were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the armed forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Chief Marshal Avn P.S. Kutakhov, and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister; and also Engr Col Gen M.A. Sergeychik.

Meeting 17 September

LD171758 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] A Syrian delegation headed by Syrian Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas is currently visiting the Soviet Union. Marshal Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, met with the Syrian defense minister. Marshal Ustinov and Mustafa Talas held a cordial talk on questions of mutual concern.

[(Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic at 1619 GMT on 17 September reports the 17 September meeting and adds:

["Observers in the Soviet capital attach great importance to these talks which are being held in the wake of the strategic agreement between the United States and Israel and after the Egyptian president's decision to expel the Soviet ambassador and the Soviet diplomats from Cairo. The observers believe that these two incidents confer on the Syrian delegation's visit to Moscow a political and military character."]

PRAVDA REPORTS AL-QADHDHAFI-HUSAK TRIPOLI TALKS

PM171159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Sep, TASS--Official talks have ended here between Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, who is in Libya on an official visit. They examined bilateral relations and the prospects for their further development in various spheres, as well as a number of international problems. An agreement on cooperation in the public health sphere and a protocol on cooperation in the spheres of the economy, science, technology and trade were signed as a result of the talks.

Speaking at the end of the talks, M. al-Qadhdhafi made a high assessment of the visit, pointing out that its results will give a new boost to the development of relations between Libya and Czechoslovakia. The talks held and their fruitful results, the Libyan leader pointed out, have confirmed once again the strength of relations between the two countries and the unity of aims in the struggle against imperialism.

G. Husak in turn pointed out that the talks which have ended created the necessary conditions for further deepening and broadening bilateral relations in all spheres. Czechoslovakia, he emphasized, will develop relations with Libya, which comes out consistently against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for peace, independence and social progress.

BAKU ASSAILS U.S. 'INTERFERENCE, WAR' AGAINST IRAN

CF170935 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary: "They Intend To Continue Their Interference"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, in a statement to the Washington POST last week, Secretary of State Alexander Haig (?attacked Iran's prestige from various angles). Threatening the Iranian people, Haig said that your country is fraught with turmoil. He also stated clearly that President Reagan's administration will take all necessary measures to see to it that the outcome of developments in Iran serve the interests of the Western countries. In other words, the U.S. secretary of state meant that the United States intends to continue interferring in Iran's affairs.

Washington intends to see to it that developments in Iran move in the direction of its own interests. Washington endeavors to restore the conditions that existed in your country during the ousted shah's regime. The United States wants Iran to obey only it and to be inclined only toward the Western countries, the United States in particular.

Neither U.S. imperialism nor General Haig, its loyal servant, intend to give up their goals. They are reluctant to relinquish their moves to reconvert Iran into a colony. At the time President Reagan appointed General Haig as the leader of his political administration, an AFP correspondent at NATO headquarters wrote the following: According to those close to Haig, he believes the United States has two obligations in the international domain. The first is to maintain the leadership of the United States in world [word indistinct] and the second is to restore the U.S. positions in Iran.

Obviously, Haig's latest statement is completely in line with the French journalist's views and with U.S. political activity.

The U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs is gradually becoming widespread. This interference contitutes [words indistinct] in the undeclared war the United States is waging against Iran. For over 2 years now U.S. naval forces have been deployed in Iran's waters. These naval units are reinforced with aircraft and units of the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. It has been clearly stated in the United States that when the conditions are ripe--that is to say, when a civil war breaks out in Iran--the U.S. warships will be used in landing RDF units on Iranian territory. As the U.S. press puts it, this operation would be put into effect with a view to aiding (?some of the sides in a civil war).

It will be recalled that some time ago planes and helicopters took off from one of these ships to land RDF units in your country. The said operation was a failure, however. Nevertheless, the United States has been maintaining its economic blockade against Iran with a view to preventing the purchase of materials necessary for the development of your economy.

Meanwhile, the United States and its allies are obstructing the shipment of Iranian export goods, particularly Iranian oil, from reaching world markets. Due to [words indistinct] of U.S. monopolies, oil extraction in Iran has dropped significantly, in fact by 500,000 barrels per day. Furthermore, by extending support to the proshah elements and other counterrevolutionaries, U.S. imperialsim is continuing its harmful activity against Iran in order to worsen the situation there. It also endeavors to fan discord among the various political factions which made the Iranian revolution successful.

That the CIA is linked with many of the terrorist activities in Iran is no secret. Many of Iran's glorious leaders have lost their lives as a result of terrorist activities.

Washington is continuing its struggle to restore its (?influence) over Iran and General Haig's statement confirms that the undeclared U.S. war against Iran will continue.

S. AFRICAN ACTION IN ANGOLA AIMED AT ISOLATING NAMIBIA

LD080816 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep, TASS--One of the main purposes of the South African military incursion into Angola is to isolate Namibia completely from the outside world, thus ensuring the unhindered implementation of Pretoria's plan of proclaiming the "independence" of Namibia, PRAVDA's Luanda correspondents Valeriy Volkov and Mikhail Zenovich write.

The details of the plan, they point out, have been revealed by people who escaped from the racist hell. In their opinion, the racists aim at bleeding white the national liberation forces cutting off their support from the outside.

Racist punitive detachments in Namibia, the article says, are putting the population to fire and sword. Systematic "scorched earth operations" are conducted in the northern and central districts. Villages are destroyed, the occupiers seize property and cattle, and the survivors are driven into concentration camps, so called "protected hamlets". Those suspected of "sabotage" or just of "sympathy" with SWAPO are subjected to [word indistinct] torture and indignities.

The racists cynically slander SWAPO alleging that the organization resorts to armed struggle because it has no "faith" in victory at elections, the correspondents point out. "In doing so the South African propaganda services resort to open misinformation declaring that SWAPO has no bases in Namibia and that foreigners are fighting in the ranks of the liberation forces."

This canard, the newspaper emphasizes, has the purpose of justifying Washington's open policy of rapprochement with the racist regime. "Pretoria and Washington play up to each other. While the racists are implementing a neocolonialist plan by methods of genocide within the framework of their 'total strategy' in Namibia, Washington defends its ally in the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly."

A very tense situation has now arisen in the south of Africa, PRAVDA sums up. "The peoples of Namibia and Angola, who fell victim to racist terror, expect solidarity and specific support in their struggle against the South African racists from the current New York special session of the United Nations Generaly Assembly.

Chilean Involvement

PY172358 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Communist leader (Pablo Diaz) said this morning at a press conference given at the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Chilean Democrats that Angolan officials have charged that there were Chilean mercenaries among the South African troops which occupied the Cahama zone in Angola.

Radio communications have been intercepted and the Chilean dictatorship should be careful with its denials, because there are recordings. In due time those recordings will be published.

(Diaz) added that this caused a commotion in the United Nations when there was a discussion about Namibia, illegally occupied by South Africa. The communist leader added that Pinochet has denied the charges in view of the international repudiation of his action in Africa.

At the same time, Pinochet embraces the South African Lt Gen Willem van der Westhuizen in Santiago, as well as Gen Wallace Nutting, commander of the U.S. Army Southern Command.

TIKHONOV HOLDS TALKS WITH MALAGASY PRESIDENT

LD171636 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep, TASS--A talk was held in the Kremlin today between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Minister Nikolay Tikhonov, and President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party, who is currently on a short holiday in the Soviet Union.

Mutual conviction was expressed that a further successful development of diverse ties between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on the basis of the agreements, which were reached in the course of the talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Didier Ratsiraka during his official visit to the Soviet Union in 1978, meets the interests of the peoples of both countries and serves the cause of strengthening peace and security in Africa and all over the world.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Didier Ratsiraka have condemned the impudent aggression of the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola and expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people in defence of its revolutionary gains and the struggle of SWAPO for the liberation of national territory from occupation by the South African Republic.

They pointed out the persistent necessity of stepping up efforts of all the peace-loving forces for lessening international tensions and eliminating the threat of war. Great significance was stressed in this connection of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

The exchange of views on international problems and questions pertaining to the development of Soviet-Madagascar relations was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO MADAGASCAR

LD101104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0740 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Antananarivo, 10 Sep (TASS)---The official visit by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has ended. In a joint communique on the results of the visit the Malagasy side expresses its full support for the peaceful initiatives contained in the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal "to parliaments and peoples of the world."

The document condemns the new inhuman means of mass destruction, the neutron bomb, and the provocative actions of the international imperialism which tries to hinder the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

After referring to the successful development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Madagascar and the USSR, which the present visit by the Supreme Soviet delegation promoted to a significant extent, the sides express confidence that they will continue to develop and deepen successfully.

Returns to Moscow

PM171013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from the Democractic Republic of Madagascar on 11 September.

The delegation was met at the airport by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials, as well as F. Randriamamonjy, Malagasy ambassador to the USSR.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV SEND GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIA

PM170957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people, and on our own account, we send you, Comrade Mengistu, the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers and all the friendly Ethiopian people cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of socialist Ethiopia's national holiday--Revolution Day.

The Soviet people and their Communist Party have understanding for the aspirations of the Ethiopian working people, who firmly chose the revolutionary road of socialist transformation in their country. We are convinced that the measures for the implementation of the decisions of the First Congress of the COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] and the subsequent plenary meetings of the commission's Central Committee will promote further cohesion of the people of your country, rallying still greater their efforts for the succesful implementation of the tasks of the nation-wide revolutionary campaign for the economic, social and cultural development of socialist Ethiopia.

The Soviet people are heartened by the growth of the prestige of revolutionary Ethiopia in Africa, in the nonaligned movement and on the international arena as a whole. Its foreign policy course is an important contribution to the struggle against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, for international detente and disarmament, for the complete elimination of colonialism and racism, and for the consolidation of world peace.

The Soviet Union highly values the close and fruitful relations that are developing between our countries and peoples on a durable foundation laid down by the Soviet-Ethiopian treaty of friendship and cooperation.

We express confidence that Soviet-Ethiopian relations of friendship and cooperation, which are guaranteed by our states' championing of the ideals of socialism and their common goals of struggle for peace and international security, will strengthen and expand in the interests of our peoples and for the good of lasting peace on the African Continent and throughout the world.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev and N. Tikhonov

Ethiopian Embassy Reception

PM171015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Celebrating a Holiday"]

[Text] (Nesibu Tayye), socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 11 September marking the national holiday--Revolution Day.

The reception was attended by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments and other officials.

YOUTH PAPER ON KOMSOMOL ADMISSION IRREGULARITIES

PM171015 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 11 September publishes on pages 1 and 2 a 2,200-word interview by observer V. Andriyanov with V. Solovyev, chief of the Komsomol Central Committee Komsomol Organs Department, under the headline "School for a Generation." Solovyev discusses points raised in readers' letters concerning irregularities in the admission of young people to the Komsomol. In particular Solovyev notes that "the Komsomol Central Committee is opposed to forcing through or artificially restraining the admission of people into the Komsomol" and that "the Komsomol Central Committee sharply condemns the sporadic approach to admitting students, whereby raykom and gorkom bureaus examine several hundred applications in a day." He mentions the importance of preparing young people for admission to the Komsomol and giving support to new members.

KUZNETSOV, DEMICHEV PRESENT AWARDS IN KREMLIN

LD172134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Orders and medals of the Soviet Union were presented in the Kremlin to workers in many sectors of the national economy for successes in work in the 10th 5-Year Plan period. Awards were received by representatives of the creative intelligensia.

State awards were presented by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister; and others.

SUPREME SOVIET STUDIES FOOD INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

PM161437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 2

[K. Smirnov report: "Sector's Key Task"]

[Text] A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Standing Commissions of Science and Technology was held in the Kremlin on 4 September. The deputies discussed the question of the work of the food industry's science-and-production associations on implementing the food program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. Reports were delivered by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first secretary of Stavropolskiy CPSU Kraykom and leader of the Deputies' Joint Preparatory Commission, and V.P. Lein, USSR minister of the food industry. The session was conducted by the commission's chairmen, Acad V.A. Kotelnikov, first vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Acad I.A. Glebov, director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Machine Building.

Attending the session, hearing the deputies' reports, questions, responses and speeches and trying to define the main point behind these speeches and uniting them, I recalled K. Marx' words to the effect that, if a scientist wants to avoid lowering his own standard himself, he must not remain forever locked away in his study or laboratory, apart from the life of his contemporaries. Standing out from all the speeches and all the commissions' joint work was a concern to intensify the practical return from scientific research and a passionate interest in seeing that Soviet scientists are active citizens of their country, devoting all their efforts and knowledge to solving the vital issues by which their contemporaries live.

The 26th party congress set the task of formulating a special food program. Revealing the sense and main aim of this program, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said in the congress report: "It must ensure a considerable increase in the production of agricultural output. It must bring agriculture closer together with the sectors working on storing and processing its output; and, of course, with trade. In other words, its aim is to solve the task of ensuring the population's uninterrupted supply of produce within the most compressed deadlines."

In recent years, science-and-production associations have been widely applied in various sectors of our economy. They ensure the practical union of science and production and are an important means of introducing the results of research into life. Some 65 percent of the sector's scientific workers are combined in the 16 science-and-production associations (the majority born during the 10th 5-Year Plan) operating within the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry system. Science-and-production associations have been accepted in this sector as a basic form for introducing new machinery, new production processes and new forms of labor organization.

Although the food industry's science-and-production associations are now going through a formative period, the national economy is already receiving a good return from them. Science-and-production association workers are finding new technical solutions and introducing them into production and creating various food additives and substitutes making it possible to make rational and economic use of raw materials and new automated systems for controlling production processes. For example, the Crimea wine-making industry science-and-production association has created a grape-harvesting combine and produced test models. Its broad-scale introduction in the Ukraine will lead to a reduction of 40,000-50,000 seasonal workers employed in grape harvesting. In the baking industry the introduction of science-and-production associations' developments on progressive production processes and loose storage of flour reduced expenditure in the last 5-year plan by 70,000 tons. Labor productivity in this sector increased by 10 percent.

The food industry is, as it were, the spearhead of the food program, its closing link and the producer of the end product which is to appear on the consumer's table.

The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry provides 47.4 percent of the country's entire food output. Bread and sugar, vegetable oil and tea, nonalcoholic drinks, starch and other products come this way.

Production volumes in this sector are considerable. Last year alone, its gross output was valued at R46.5 billion. But our population's demands are also great. Unfortunately, they are not always satisfied as fully as one would like. One cannot see high-quality margarine, confectionery, pastries and many other articles on sale everywhere. This year, trade demand for nonalcoholic drinks, mayonnaise and mineral water will not be fully satisfied.

Serious concern about the situation was heard in deputies' speeches at the commissions' session. The food program's main tasks can be solved if the food industry rises to these tasks and if there is marked progress within it in increasing the volumes and raising the quality of production.

Do the preconditions, real grounds and, ultimately, the means for such progress exist? Yes, they do. The commissions' joint session was also devoted to an analysis of how to put one of the most important of such means into operation more actively. The question here concerns accelerating the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into life.

It is no secret that the shortfalls in a number of food industry subsectors are due to a considerable extent to the low technological and organizational level of the production of many types of food products. A considerable part of the equipment at the sector's enterprises operates for longer than the normal periods.

When USSR Food Industry Minister V.P. Lein finished his report, the deputies put quite a few questions to him. Here are some of them:

"The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry did not fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for solving major scientific and technical problems, including working out the production process for obtaining protein and protein substances from soybeans and sunflower seeds under experimental industrial conditions. How can this be explained?"

"In the past 15 years, none of the inventors at the baking industry's scientific research institute has received his rightful inventor's reward. The situation is similar in other food industry subsectors, too. Why is the ministry holding back the development of inventive activity?"

"What does the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry intend to do to produce the new products developed under laboratory conditions by USSR Academy of Sciences institutes?"

What measures does the ministry intend to take to eliminate above-norm wastage of raw materials at reception centers?"

Behind these questions are whole avenues on which the ministry must focus special attention.

Outmoded production processes are in use today in a number of important food industry sectors such as, for example, sugar, butter, bread, beer and starch production. Little attention is being paid to setting up waste-free and low-waste production processes which make use of most useful components. Potato wastage is still high in processing. At the same time, the creation and assimilation of the corresponding highly productive machinery would make it possible to reduce these losses by over 300 percent.

In the baking industry, new production processes to improve the quality of bread and to slow down the rate at which it goes stale are being introduced only slowly.

Deputy L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan Armenian CP Gorkom, spoke of the good results obtainable by using surfactants in the food industry. In particular, this would enable us to save bread and improve its keeping qualities.

Comprehensive biochemical research into leaf tea is not being carried out, and production processes which make it possible to expand the range of tea products, particularly scented tea and natural tea concentrates without additives, are not being set up.

The deputies' speeches analyzed in detail the present state of research work in the sector and outlined specific paths by which the introduction into the food industry of advanced production machinery and ideas, methods and forms of production organization could be accelerated. At the center of this analysis was the work of science-and-production associations.

Deputies noted in their speeches that science-and-production associations have still not achieved a position in the sector to enable them seriously to influence the implementation of a unified scientific and technical policy or the end results of the entire food industry's work. How can it be otherwise, when only 2 percent of the sector's scientific research in 1980 is better than domestic and foreign counterparts? When the "Maslozhivprom" science-and-production association is carrying out only 20-22 percent of scientific research and experimental design work at invention levels? When no technical standard has been laid down for 74 percent of the research carried out in 1980? And when no inventions were produced at the tea industry's science-and-production association last year, (nor, incidentally, does this association plan any work at invention level during the current 5-year plan)?

L.N. Yefremov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, spoke about the low level of scientific research carried out at a number of food industry science-and-production associations and of their lagging behind the best achievements of domestic and world science. Many of the sector's scientists are marking time on minor matters. They lack the courage, daring or will to tackle the solution of large problems. But it is in just such an innovatory attitude to matters that a scientist's civic responsibility is shown. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed that science must be a constant "disturber of the peace," showing the sectors in which stagnation and lagging have occurred and where the present level of knowledge makes it possible to progress faster and more successfully.

Deputies noted that a number of the sector's science-and-production associations had increased the volume of batch production by reducing experimental work. The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and union republic ministries of the food industry are in no hurry to pass on the new produce assimilated by science-and-production associations to the sector's enterprises and are striving to keep its production within the framework of the association itself. On the whole, such a practice leads to a slowing down of scientific and technical progress, especially if one takes into account the weakness of the scientific and design base of many of the sector's science-and-production associations.

In the 26th party congress report, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that "we can no longer tolerate the lagging behind of the scientific and design base of a number of sectors--the light, food and medical industries and agricultural and certain other types of machine building." However, as the speech of Deputy T.S. Dudnik, assistant foreman of Odessa's technical fabrics factory, stressed, the measures taken by the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry to strengthen and expand this base and to improve its structure are still not efficient enough, and thus a further serious obstacle to the introduction of scientific innovations.

Another obstacle is provided by the imbalance between various science-and-production association links, which extends the path from the idea to the industrial production line by months or even years.

N.F. Naumov, secretary of the Central Council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers, drew attention in his speech to the fact that the sector is making poor use of such forms of public participation in accelerating technical progress as public design bureaus, introduction sections and shops and innovators' councils.

Many tasks connected with introducing scientific and technical achievements into the food industry must be solved directly by the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry's efforts. This primarily concerns improving science-and-production associations' personnel and structure, strengthening their experimental-production base and improving the integrated planning of all stages of work in the "research-production" cycle.

Not everything depends on the ministry, however. Related sectors were frequently guilty of those shortcomings noted at the session. The quality of the food products entering the stores is greatly determined by the quality and caloric value of the raw material from which they are manufactured. This, in turn, depends on agricultural workers, agricultural science and the work of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances. V.P. Kopylov, USSR deputy minister of machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances; A.P. Chubarov, USSR deputy minister of agriculture; and V.M. Govor, chief of the USSR Gosplan Food Industry Department, spoke at the session of the importance of coordinating the research being conducted within all related sectors required to ensure the fulfillment of the food program.

The work of the food industry's science-and-production associations is also affected by the general difficulties inherent in science-and-production associations, regardless of the department to which they belong. Attention was drawn to this by Deputy V.S. Putvinskis, director of the experimental farm of the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Arable Farming, and A.I. Komlev, general director of the "Pishchepromavtomatika" science-and-production association.

To date, science-and-production associations have no standard method for compiling annual and 5-year plans for their work. Science and production organizations belonging to an association are motivated according to different criteria. The question of the inclusion of resources for work on agricultural topics within the body of a combined fund for the development of science and technology has not been solved. This question is very important for the food industry's science-and-production association.

The recommendations adopted by the commissions outlined specific measures aimed at correcting those shortcomings which came to light during the preparation for the session and in deputies' reports and speeches; and at accelerating scientific and technical progress in one of the economy's most important sectors directed toward implementing the food program.

Participating in the session were P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; USSR Ministers S.F. Antonov and N.T. Kozlov; L.N. Yefremov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; P.P. Vavilov, president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; leaders of a number of republic academies of sciences, and representatives of various ministries, departments and public organizations.

WEEK'S HARVEST, THRESHING PROGRESS REVIEWED

PM161539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 81 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[O. Pavlov 'Agricultural Review": "On the Country's Fields"--first four paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] USSR Central Statistical Administration Report

As of Monday 7 September grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut from 105.9 million hectares--88 percent--and threshed from an area of 101 million hectares--99 percent of the amount cut.

Pulse crops have been harvested from 4.9 million hectares and corn from 13.1 million hectares--69 percent. Flax has been pulled on 804,000 hectares--85 percent.

Winter crops have been sown on 19.9 million hectares and land has been plowed for winter fallow on 31.4 million hectares, which is 12 million hectares more than by the same date last year.

The grain harvest, which has been carried out rapidly this year almost everywhere, is close to completion. Although several million hectares are still to be harvested, it must be noted that in our main grain-growing areas the machine operators have coped and are continuing to cope successfully with the main task--bringing in the harvest rapidly and ruling out grain losses.

True, last week somewhat less grain was harvested than in the previous week--it was cut from 9 million hectares and threshed from an area of 12.4 million hectares. (for the previous week the figures were 12.5 million and 13 million hectares respectively.) But the rates must still be regarded as high.

All oblasts of the Urals Region and the farms of the Udmurtskaya ASSR have virtually completed the harvest, while the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Omskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts neared the finishing line. The Kazakh virgin land is close to completing the threshing of the grain crops.

The most rapid harvesting rates this week were in Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Omskaya, Turgayskaya, and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts, and Altayskiy Kray. USSR Ministry of Argiculture specialists are noting that never before in recent years has the interval between cutting and threshing the grain crops been so brief, and this, of course, is facilitating the better preservation of the harvest.

But if we are to mention the laggards--these include the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kemerovskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts. In the former oblast the grain crops have been cut on less than half the area and in the latter on 57 percent. There is still quite a lot to harvest in East Siberia--in Krasnoyarskiy Kray grain crops are still to be threshed on an area of almost 1.5 million hectares, in Chitinskaya Oblast on almost 1 million and in Irkutskaya Oblast on 671,000 hectares.

Reports from on the spot attest that a number of farms of East Siberia are making insufficient use of their technical potential. This applies in particular to the Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast. Here the experience of leading machinese operators is being disseminated only slowly, work is organized according to old-fahsioned methods and the Ipatovskiy Rayon method is applied only on paper. As a result combine idle time is great and shift output is low.

The farms of Krasnoyarskiy Kray are, moreover, delaying the sale of grain to the state. Here the weather has mainly favored the Krasnoyarskiy Kray farmers and only in the southeast of the kray has there been rainfall to complicate the work, while over the remaining territory the weather has been dry. The slow work tempo can thus be explained only by its inadequate organization. Yet the first 10 days of September are already come to an end and Siberian frosts are possible. Under this year's conditions delay on the grainfield is very dangerous.

The sale of grain to the state was up on last week. Note must be made of the farms of the Kazakhstan virgin land, Azerbaijan, Stavropolskiy Kray, and Rovenskaya, Lvovskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblasts.

The harvest of corn for grain is developing, and is very important work when you consider that a quite good harvest has been raised almost everywhere. In the Ukraine 19 oblasts are bringing in the harvest and the farms of the Central Chernozem Region, Volgogradskaya Oblast, Kabardino-Balkaria, Severnaya Obsetiya and Dagestan have embarked on it.

Hybrid corn seeds without expenditure of manual labor are being obtained by the specialized farms of the Odessa Sortsemprom association on an area of over 40,000 hectares. They have been hepled in introducing industrial technology by the scientists of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Selection and Genetics. As usual, the Kuban farmers are displaying great concern for a good-quality seed stock.

The combines have gone out onto the rice plantations of Uzbekistan, south Kazakhstan, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Rostovskaya, Astrakhanskaya and Krymskaya Oblasts and the Kalmytskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR's. In the RSFSR rice has been threshed from an area of 12,000 hectares.

In Kazakhstan many kolkhozes of Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast have grown a good harvest. The Leninskiy Komsomol Sovkhoz and a number of other farms are harvesting an average of 60 quintals of grain per hectare. The equipment here is used in two shifts and machine operators compete to achieve the greatest output in cutting and threshing the windrows. The Kazakhstan rice plantations occupy 130,000 hectares--twice as much as 10 years ago. This is the result of the intensive development of land in the Syrdarya valley and the southern Pribalkhash.

The procurement of valuable groat crops--buckwheat and millet--is continuing. The sunflower harvest has begun. The first yeilds are gratifying.

Hybrid sunflowers have ripened simultaneously on the Moldavian fields. These sunflowers are distinguished by their equal height and the dimensions of their right calathides. This year one-fourth of the lands sown to sunflowers in the republic have been allocated to highly productive early native and foreign hybrids.

One more valuable high-protein crop has begun to leave the fields--soybeans. Soybean grain is being obtained in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Kirgizia.

The cotton harvest is gathering tempo. All the Central Asian republics except Kitgizia and Azerbaijan have embarked on it. In Uzbekistan--the republic which has become the flagship of Soviet cotton growing--the farms of Surkhandarinskaya Oblast were the first to drive out the "blue ships" onto the fields. In Azerbaijan the Neftechalinskiy plant has produced the first consignment of yarn from this year's cotton harvest.

September is a strenuous month for the vegetable and potato growers. It is now that the bulk of the harvest must be brought in and no losses allowed. A large amount of work is being performed now in the Kuban.

The kray staff for the fruit and vegetable harvest recently examined the state of affairs prevailing not only in every rayon but also on every farm whose plan includes commodity vegetables. In addition, possibilities were studied for selling "vitaminous" output on those farms where this was not previously envisaged by the plan. Weekly sales schedules have been compiled and brought to every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Not only the traditional patrons but also pensioners and state institution workers are being mobilized for the vegetable and fruit harvest. The local soviets are stirring the entire population to harvest the produce which has been raised.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have now sold more vegetables, fruit and berries than by the same time last year. The mass harvest of late strains of potatoes has begun in Belorussia and the Central and Northwest Regions of the RSFSR.

These fall days are filled with the arable farmers' concerns not only for this year's but also for next year's harvest. Specialists note that this year the farms are preparing well the soil for the winter crops. The sowing areas are fully provided with seeds. Only in Tadzhikistan, Armenia and a number of oblasts of Kazakhstan is the percentage of poor-quality seed stock high; it is of good quality generally.

During the week winter crops were sown on 6.3 million hectares as against 3.4 million hectares in the previous 7 days. In the majority of regions the sowing is being down within the optimum periods.

In the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Volgogradskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Moskovskaya and Orlovskaya Oblasts, and the Mariyskaya ASSR the overwhelming majority of farms is sowing or has already sown the winter crops and applied fertilizers to the rows.

The early sowing regions have obtained sudden winter crop shoots; they are well supplied with moisture now and in some places are already forming tillering nodes. The farms are plowing better for winter fallow than last year. In the past week 9.1 million hectares were plowed.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Tatarskaya, Ryazanskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts and the Chuvashskaya ASSR are performing this work successfully in particular.

So the grain harvest is coming to an end. But there are still many fall operations to be done on the country's fields. Everything must be performed comprehensively and to a high standard, and everything which has been raised must be harvested.

CSA REPORTS GRAIN, FODDER HARVEST STATISTICS

LD172306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 14 September grain and pulse crops in the country had been cut on an area amounting to 93 percent of the plan. Grain has been threshed on most of the areas cut.

Hay Procurement

LD172304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Farms in the country are carefully preparing for livestock wintering and the repair of farm buildings and fodder sections. As before, great attention is being paid to adding to stocks of fodder. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on 14 September kolkhozes and sovkhozes had laid in 61.9 million tons of hay, which is 92 percent of the plan. Farms in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Azerbaijan have overfulfilled the plan for laying in this fodder.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 17 SEP

LD180102 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 September. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The grain harvest has ended in Altayskiy Kray. Grain has been cut and threshed on just over 4 million hectares. In Kirgizia, the final harvest effort is underway. Grain crops are to be cut on 500,000 hectares and the harvest is quite good. (0600 GMT)

Sowing has been completed on 630,000 hectares in Kharkovskaya oblast: (1200 GMT)

The sowing of winter fodder crops is nearing completion in the Crimea. So far, 100,000 hectares have been sown. (1904 GMT)

AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX PROBLEMS EXAMINED

PM161321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Tereshchenko: "In a Unified Complex"]

[Text] In the 11th 5-Year Plan rural working people are faced with the task of considerably increasing production of grain, meat, milk, vegetables and fruit. This task must be solved not only by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm associations but also by those who procure, store, deliver and process the harvest. In short, workers in all sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

It is no secret that some of the produce never reaches the consumer. We know the main reason for this: Agricultural production is developing at a faster rate than the sectors which procure, process and market field and livestock unit products.

In some cases a further yield increase will mean even bigger losses. It is extremely important, therefore, to ensure as soon as possible the proportionate and balanced development of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex. As is stated in the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development, it is necessary to ensure "efficient collaboration between them in terms of increasing agricultural production and improving storage, transportation, processing and delivery to the consumer."

It is no easy task. Take storage and primary processing. Provision of cold stores and warehouses is still poor. Many fruit and potato stores lack mechanical ventilation and refrigeration facilities. Our second bread, which has a hard time of it, has to be kept in pits and in so-called adapted buildings.

The packing situation is no better. In some years the fields, especially in the southern Ukraine, are literally aflame with ripe tomatoes. But some of them are simply left in the plantations--there is nothing to carry them in, despite the fact that stores have few tomatoes to offer or none at all. The crates are made mainly by homeworkers.

When considering this aspect we must mention packaging. It raises the standard of trade, creates the prerequisites for self-service retailing and reduces handling costs. In 1978 a little over one-third of our food goods were packaged in some way. Almost one-half were packaged in primitive shops at trade enterprises. The situation has not improved much since then. If the packaging were carried out at industrial enterprises in the actual production areas, the operation would be two to three times cheaper.

Storage and primary processing are the technological areas where, as the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum noted, the maximum saving can be made with the minimum amount of effort.

Closely related to this is the problem of transportation. Its acuteness is due not only to the growth of agricultural production but also to certain errors in the siting of reception and processing enterprises. An important principle of economical work on the land is that distances raw materials have to travel should be as short as possible. In other words, slaughterhouses should be constructed in areas where animals are being fattened and elevators and warehouses should be constructed in the areas where the grain, vegetables and fruit are grown.

But, unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere. Each department of the agroindustrial complex--procurement, processing--is seeking to construct large enterprises. From the particular ministry's viewpoint this concentration of resources is advantageous. But from the viewpoint of the state as a whole it is not always so. The distances from production site to elevator or giant plant are increasing. Is it sensible to have a situation where even vegetables and fruit sometimes have to travel hundreds of kilometers for processing? You can easily imagine how much transportation is being diverted from harvest work and how much produce is lost in the fields because of the shortage of transportation.

There is yet another delivery problem--poor liaison between the Ministries of Motor Transportation, Railways and the maritime and river fleet. This leads to crosshauls and the unnecessary passage of freight through all kinds of warehouses and bases, and ultimately to product losses and a decline in quality. One could also mention the poor development of container transport, a method which helps speed up deliveries and cut transportation costs. Our container operation is fairly large, but at the moment only a small number of vegetable stores use the special containers necessary for many kinds of agricultural freight.

Without going into all the details of the transportation problem, I want to say once again that it is aggravated if the procurement and processing base is a long way from the production area. For example, kolkhozes and sovkhozes take the grain to the elevators and then get sometimes 35-40 percent back in the form of fodder. Specialists calculate that this requires approximately 20 million truck journeys per annum. This figure would be far smaller if the mixed feed plants were nearer to the consumer.

The optimal siting of the production base would contribute to the more successful solution of rural social questions as well. This is a very important problem of the agroindustrial complex. At the moment the chief reason why young people leave for the city is not the level of pay but a desire for more skilled work. Conditions for skilled work can only be created by bringing processing and servicing enterprises closer to the countryside and developing them "within" agriculture.

Subsidiary plots lie on the border between social and production problems. They account for a considerable part of gross production of meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, potatoes, fruit and berries. Kolkhoz members get nearly one-fourth of their income from their household plots. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Additional Measures to Increase Production on Citizens' Personal Subsidiary Plots" offers new opportunities for their development. I believe that in view of this document within the framework of the food complex, relevant amendments should be made to the kolkhoz charter, stipulating the extent and forms of assistance for those growing vegetables and fruit and raising livestock and poultry on their plots.

Many specialists believe that there is an urgent need for a complex of legal acts regulating relations between agricultural production and those who transport, store and process and market products. These relations have, by and large, no legal framework and are based chiefly on a variety of coordination agreements. But coordination between organs in different departments requires a multitude of signatures of approval at a number of different levels--first upward, then downward. This wastes time.

Managerial activity is inconceivable without direct ties between the sectors in the agroindustrial complex, without a clear-cut demarcation of functions and responsibilites. Clearly, it is necessary not only to codify the legal norms operating in the sphere of the agroindustrial complex, which are becoming difficult to grasp, but also to formulate a law on the country's food complex. This law is bound to affect the interests of a number of ministries and departments, depriving them of the right to make decisions which have not been agreed on with their partners. It has to perform the difficult but very important and topical task of establishing correct relations based not purely on the particular organ's sectorial, territorial or functional role but on the ultimate goal of the country's food complex.

One could list a number of other urgent problems connected with this. But, as life shows, they all hinge on the chief problem of the agroindustrial complex--the problem of planning and management. The subunits which make up the complex have no internal unity. Their organizational isolation facilitates integration processes neither at the macrolevel nor at the microlevel of management. As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, it is necessary to ensure unified planning of agroindustrial complex sectors. The complex must be clearly viewed as an independent entity, and the plans of all its elements must be merged in a unified plan based on a single financial budget.

But the most perfect planning will bear little fruit without a well-regulated management mechanism. At the moment it is difficult to say what it will look like on the top tier, so to speak. But at any rate considerable reorganization will be needed in the lower tiers. In our view, rayon, oblast and republic agricultural organs must be turned into agroindustrial complex management organs. Their rights and functions should be considerably widened not only in terms of "what they do" (planning) but also "how they do it" (execution of plans). This will make it possible to exploit as much as possible direct ties between all contiguous services. The new organs must be given full economic leadership.

The proposed approach to building the mechanism of agroindustrial complex management would go a long, long way toward facilitating optimal planning on a countrywide scale and the formulation of indicators and normatives ensuring a maximum increase in the final result. In these conditions the individual subsystems will function more successfully. Any imbalances and losses will disappear. It will simplify the solution of production and social questions at all levels.

The task of improving the work efficiency of the agroindustrial complex is important and urgent. Its successful solution will help to attain, at minimum expense, the goal set by our party of ensuring the continuous supply of products to the population.

WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENTS IN EARLY SEPTEMBER

PM171043 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 2

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by Agrometeorologist L. Platonova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Mild, mainly dry weather favoring harvesting and fodder procurement prevailed on the European territory of the union in the first 10 days of September. The maximum air temperature reached 24-32 degrees in the southeastern part of this territory and 17-24 degrees in the northwestern part. Slight frosts, up to 3 degrees on the soil surface, were observed in places north of a line through Riga, Ulyanovsk and Orenburg.

Heavy rain (11-30 mm and more in places) fell in a number of western oblasts of the Ukraine, eastern Belorussia, and the Northwest Region, the west of the Central Region and the north of the Central Chernozem Region and in many areas of the middle Volga and the Urals. The rain replenished the moisture reserves in the soil.

Winter grain crops sown before 20 August have reached the tillering stage north of a line through Petrozavodsk, Novgorod, Kostroma and Perm. Later sowings were at the shoot and third leaf stage.

Warm weather persisted in West Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, remaining dry over the greater part of the territory and favoring harvesting. Throughout most of the ten days, the daytime temperature in West Siberia was 18-25 degrees and in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan 22-29 degrees. On individual days it rose to 26-31 degrees and 31-34 degrees respectively. Slight frosts were observed in places in West Siberia and in the southeast of Altayskiy Kray. Heavy rain fell in the northeast of Novosibirskaya Oblast and the southeast half of Altayskiy Kray. Winter grain crops sown before 10 August reached the tillering stage and later sowings were at the shoot and third leaf stages.

In East Siberia the weather was mild and mainly dry. The maximum temperature on individual days reached 20-25 degrees. Rain fell in Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Irkutskaya Oblast, and in south Buryatia. Rainfall over 2-4 days there totaled 11-30 mm and in places 35-55 mm.

In Central Asia and south Kazakhstan, dry weather with daytime temperatures of 26-34 degrees favored the opening of cotton bolls and the ripening of fibers.

TOP KAZAKH LEADERS TOUR KOKCHETAVSKAYA OBLAST

PM171137 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Kokchetavskaya Oblast Arable Farmers' Matter of Honor"]

[Excerpts] The harvesting work is in full swing on Kokchetavskaya Oblast's grain fields. Despite unfavorable weather the grain growers have managed to raise a good harvest. This was possible thanks to their selfless labor and the high standard of arable farming. An atmosphere of great labor enthusiasm reigns everywhere. On the example of Kuybyshevskiy Rayon's workers, who initiated the republic competition for maximum sales of grain to the state, this struggle has been joined by the collectives of all the oblast's sovkhozes and kolkhozes and procurement and transportation organizations.

A package of measures on further developing stockraising is also being implemented. Livestock and poultry numbers have increased, as has the average surrender weight of cattle and hogs and the milk yield. The preparation of farms for winter is drawing to a close everywhere, and a lot of work is being done on strengthening the fodder base--over 1 million tons of hay and cured hay have been procured, and the laying in of silage is coming to an end.

This was discussed at a 7 September meeting of the oblast party-economic aktiv in Kokchetav. Participating in it were members of the obkom bureau, raykom and gorkom first secretaries, rayispolkom and gorispolkom chairmen, rayon agricultural administration chiefs and leaders of a number of industrial enterprises and construction projects, sovkhozes and kolkhozes and oblast organizations.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, was warmly greeted by those present when he delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting. All efforts, he stressed, must be concentrated on successfully gathering grain and other agricultural crops and overfulfilling the socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. The 26th CPSU Congress decisions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions and the Third Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum resolution are aimed at this. All the energy, experience and knowledge of workers in the countryside and the cities and in party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must be galvanized toward this. A high pace and quality in grain harvesting and round the clock working of the entire harvesting and transportation flow line must be ensured. It is necessary to strive everywhere for the highly productive use of machinery and for the complete avoidance of wastage in the harvesting, processing and transporting of grain. Every machine operator and participant in harvest work must be imbued with a sense of special responsibility and do his utmost to increase the oblast's contribution to Kazakhstan's great grain harvest.

In addition it is necessary to gather the entire crop of potatoes and vegetables, to collect straw promptly and to prepare the land thoroughly for the next sowing. The fodder base should be further strengthened and the livestock veterinary service improved so as to accelerate the increase in the production and sale to the state of meat, milk and other livestock products.

There are still many unutilized reserves in industry, capital construction and other economic sectors, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed. It is necessary to eliminate shortcomings more resolutely, to work with no enterprises lagging behind, to raise the rate of labor productivity growth and of the sale of all types of produce and to show more concern for increasing the quantity and improving the quality of consumer articles. Questions on promptly assimilating and fully utilizing enterprises' capacities; strengthening production and plan discipline; fully assimilating capital investments; promptly commissioning housing, schools and children's institutions and constantly improving the population's trade, medical and cultural-consumer services must be at the center of party organizations' attention.

Party committees and soviet and economic organs, Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted, are called upon to raise the standard of organizational and mass-political work among labor collectives and more actively to disseminate the valuable undertakings and experience of competition pacesetters.

During their stay in the oblast, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; S.N. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium; and B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers visited Dzhamantuzskiy Rayon's specialized agricultural association and Shchuchinskiy Rayon's Voronovskiy, Zlatopolskiy and Zelenoborskiy Sovkhozes.

At the oblast center they acquainted themselves with the work of the Kazakh State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture Association's Technical Information Center. The grain products combine and trade enterprises and took part in the opening of a new railroad station.

At a meeting with machine operators, construction workers, leaders and specialists of farms and enterprises and party, soviet and trade union workers, Comrade D.A. Kunayev inquired about living and working conditions, the use of machinery and facilities for procuring and processing agricultural produce.

Accompanying Comrades D.A. Kunayev, S.N. Imashev and B.A. Ashimov on their tour of the oblast were Kazakh obkom First Secretary O.S. Kunyskev and obispolkom Chairman V.I. Moiseyenko.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES AKTIV MEETING IN PETROPAVLOVSK

PM171359 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "All Harvest Work Reserves Into Operation!"]

[Excerpts] Harvesting work in north Kazakhstan's fields is near its end. The farmers of many teams, sections and farms have revised earlier pledges with a view to making the greatest contribution to the country's food reserves. Having raised a good harvest under complex weather conditions, the grain growers are striving to do their utmost to gather it in full. At the same time, the intensiveness of fodder procurement is not slackening and a persistent struggle is underway to increase the production and and procurement of livestock products.

On 5 September a meeting of the oblast party economic aktiv was held in Petropavlovsk with the participation of members of the obkom bureau, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, rayon agricultural administration chiefs and leaders of a number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, industrial and procurement enterprises and oblast organizations.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered a speech at the meeting. The most important task of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs is to mobilize communists and all working people to successfully complete the gathering of the harvest and to overfulfill the socialist pledges for the sale of grain and other agricultural produce to the state, he stressed. Reserves for increasing grain procurement must be sought out and used on every sovkhoz and kolkhoz and instances of negligence must be steadfastly suppressed. All measures must be taken to close the channels by which grain is lost and its full processing and reliable storage must be ensured. Not one area of grain harvesting, transportation or reception must remain outside the field of view or active influence of party organizations. Forms of moral and material incentive should be linked more firmly to the end results of labor.

Besides exemplary harvesting it is necessary to pay greater attention to other agricultural work, to complete the gathering of all arable produce in a well organized way, to ensure the fulfillment of the pledges for purchases of produce, to step up the pace of preparing land for next year's harvest and to bring seeds to top condition on all farms.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted the exceptional significance of further developing stockraising. Stockpiling of fodder must continue. Every farm must have sufficient fodder. Every measure must be taken to increase the sale to the state of meat, milk and other livestock products while at the same time increasing the population of all livestock types.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev dwelt in detail on questions of improving the work of industrial enterprises and construction organizations. It is an important task to raise the standard of party organizations' organizational and political education work among collectives and to conduct it in close conjunction with the implementation of measures to develop the economy. More concern should be displayed for satisfying the working people's growing cultural and consumer requirements. Greater exactingness should be displayed toward all cadres to observe party and state discipline. Herein lies the guarantee of the successful resolution of the great tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

During his visit to the oblast Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, and Comrade B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, visited Sokolovskiy, Bishkulskiy and Mamlyutskiy Rayons, the Petropavlovskiy and Lesnoy Sovkhozes, the Mamlyutskiy stud farm and the XXII Partsyezd Kolkhoz. They inquired about progress in the harvesting and delivery to the state of grain, potatoes and vegetables, party organizational and mass political work and collectives' working and living conditions.

At the oblast center Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov acquainted themselves with its development and amenity provision, trade and consumer services for the population and the work of light and food industry enterprises and visited a hothouse combine and the new Komsomolka sewn goods factory complex.

Accompanying Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov on their tour of the oblast were V.T. Stepanov, Kazakh CP Obkom first secretary, and N.A. Bolatbayev, oblispolkom chairman.

TASS ANNOUNCES PACIFIC TEST ZONE OPEN 18 SEP

LD180934 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 18 Sep 81

[TASS announcement]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep, TASS--In connection with the conclusion of the planned launchings of booster rockets, TASS is authorised to state that the area of the Pacific limited by a circle with the radius of 150 nautical miles and with the centre having the coordinates of 34 degrees 30 minutes of the northern latitude and 178 degrees 16 minutes of the western longitude announced on September 4 is free for navigation and flights of planes since September 18.

RESEARCH SHIP DEPARTS FOR ANARCTIC EXPEDITION

PM160949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 6

[Correspondent V. Gerasimov report: "Bound for the Sixth Continent"]

[Text] Leningrad, 8 Sep--The scientific expedition ship Mikhail Somov has left Leningrad on its 11th trip to the shores of Antarctica.

Flagship of the Soviet Antarctic Fleet, the diesel ship began its journey two months earlier than usual. The voyage will take longer than usual because of additional tasks of a research nature.

A 27th antarctic expedition detachment will be delivered to the sixth continent. Moreover, a group of Soviet and U.S. specialists will carry out the joint "Polynya" experiment in the Weddell Sea. Having traversed hundreds of miles of icefields, the ship will enter the extensive stretch of non-freezing water in the eastern part of the sea. The researchers' aim is to establish why this patch of clear water remains, even in winter, surrounded by a solid mass of ice, to study the interaction between ocean and atmosphere and to carry out hydrobiological research, in particular to study certain features of adaptation by living organisms in the area.

The Mikhail Somov has started an Antarctic expedition in which six scientific research and transport ships will participate.

ORDER OF DAY, COMMENTARY ON 'TANKMAN'S DAY'

Order of Day

PM171511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 1

[USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 235 dated 13 September 1981]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade workers, engineers and technicans in the tank industry!

Comrade armored troop veterans!

Today our country and its armed forces celebrate Tankmen's Day. This holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of the Soviet people's great political and labor enthusiasm generated by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Closely rallied around Lenin's party and its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, army and navy servicemen, like all Soviet people, warmly support and unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policy of our party and government.

The Soviet armored troops have inscribed many vivid pages in the heroic annals of the armed forces. The tankmen have always displayed and continue to display selfless devotion to the ideals of communism and the cause of the party and people. The frontline soldier's exploits serve today's generation of tankmen as an inspiring example of courage, staunchness and mass heroism and a model of the execution of military duty.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the armored troops are now supplied with first-class armaments and military equipment and have ideologically tempered and well-trained military cadres boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism.

Under the conditions of the aggravated international situation, armored troops personnel, in single formation with all servicemen in the armed forces are persistently improving their combat skill, raising their combat readiness and vigilantly and reliably standing guard over our motherland's security.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday--Tankmen's Day!

I wish the armored forces personnel new successes in combat and political training, the consolidation of military discipline and the fulfillment of the tasks which the 26th CPSU Congress set the Soviet Armed Forces.

I wish tank industry workers new achievements in creating and developing armored equipment.

To mark Tankmen's Day I order:

That today, 13 September, at 2100 local time, festive firework displays be staged in the capital of our motherland, the Hero-City of Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula and the Hero-Fortress of Brest.

Long live the great Soviet people--the builders of communism!

Long live the valiant Soviet Armed Forces and their glorious armored forces!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Moscow Meeting Held

PM180857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In Honor of Tankman's Day"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people and public and servicemen from the capital's garrison was held 11 September in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army to mark Tankman's Day.

The meeting presidium included: Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyam; O.F. Larchenko, first deputy minister of the defense industry; Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen Yu.M. Potapov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Armor and Tank Directorate; Marshal of Tank Trps P.P. Poluboyarov; Army Gen I.I. Gusakovskiy, N.G. Lyashchenko and A.L. Getman; other prominent military leaders; tank troop veterans; and representatives of the capital's party and Soviet organizations and labor collectives.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Moscow Gorkom secretary N.N. Ponomarev.

N.A. Rudin, lathe operator at the Moscow machine building plant, warmly greeted the tank troops on behalf of Moscow's working people. Moscow Komsomol Gorkom First Secretary A.G. Bortsov conveyed wholehearted congratulations from the capital's Komsomol members and young people. O.F. Larchenko, first deputy minister of the defense industry, told the meeting participants of the tank builders' glorious deeds.

The meeting was addressed by Col Gen Yu.M. Potapov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Armor and Tank Directorate.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting unanimously adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

General Petrov Interviewed

PM171447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 2

[Correspondent interview with Army Gen V.I. Petrov, USSR deputy minister of defense, in connection with Tankmen's Day: "The Armored Shield of the Homeland"]

[Text] On the eve of Soviet Tankmen's Day a PRAVDA correspondent interviewed Army Gen V.I. Petrov, ground forces commander in chief and USSR deputy minister of defense.

He was born in 1917 in the village of Chernolesskoye, Stavropolskiy Kray. He embarked on military service in 1959. He was on active service from the start of the Great Patriotic War right up to the time our forces reached the state border. After the war V.I. Petrov held a series of tactical and operational commands and headquarters posts; he was commander of the Red Banner Far East Military District forces and a first deputy commander in chief of the ground forces. In December 1980 he became ground forces commander in chief and USSR deputy defense minister.

[Question] Forty years ago Soviet forces waged tough defensive battles against the German fascist aggressors on a vast front from the Black Sea to the Barents Sea. Could you tell me about our tankmen's actions in the first months of the Great Patriotic War.

[Answer] The Red Army units stationed in western military districts and their tank and mechanized formations were forced to enter into battle in difficult conditions. Rearmament was underway: Many units were understrength in terms of combat equipment and few new tanks were available. Nevertheless, in the first defensive border engagements the Red Army caused the enemy great losses in terms of personnel and combat equipment. For example, our units and formations operated successfully in battles against the Hitlerite aggressors at Shyaulyay, Brest and Grodno. The biggest battle in the initial period of the war was in the Lutsk-Brody-Rovno region. In the course of the battle the Soviet tankmen displayed courage, iron steadfastness and resolve.

The Soviet anks troops played a big part in the Moscow battle. It was there that a number of tank brigades received the guards appellation for skillful and valiant actions. A shining example was the 4th Tank Brigade commanded by Col M. Ye. Katukov, who later became marshal of tank troops. In one day the brigade's tankmen knocked out 43 enemy tanks and 16 antitanks guns.

Incidentally, around 800 Soviet tanks and assault guns participated in the offensive near Moscow, launched in December 1941. The force of our tank attacks constantly increased as the war went on. About 1,500 Soviet tanks and assault guns participated in the Battle of Stalingrad. In the final Berlin operation the enemy was hit by a veritable avalance fo steel--more than 6,000 armored vehicles. Our tank forces were superior to the enemy qualitatively as well as quantitatively. They were quipped with more powerful and maneuverable vehicles such as the IS-2, ISU-152, ISU-122 and T-34. During the war a total of more than 100,000 tanks and assault guns was sent to the front. This was a great labor feat by the Soviet tank builders.

[Question] During the war the tank forces were called the "mailed fist," the main strike force. What is their role in the ground forces structure today?

[Answer] The tank forces are still the ground forces' main strike force, but they have been raised to a new level of development. We remember the best tank of the Great Patriotic War, the T-34, and have great admiration for its designers. It was replaced by the T-54 and T-55, which demonstrated their considerable combat and operational qualities in exercises and maneuvers. However, the modern medium tanks such as the T-62 and T-72 are very different from their predecessors, a considerable improvement.

Modern tanks give the ground forces great combat mobility, maneuverability and assault potential and increase the depth of attack.... They are good machines, with reliable armor and large range; they are capable of destroying moving, armored targets at a range of several kilometers practically with the first shot.

What can our tanks do today? They can travel hundreds of kilometers without refueling. If necessary they can go through water or under water: A tank can cross many rivers by traveling along the river bed. They are not afraid of heavy going and there is no such thing as bad whether as far as they are concerned.

It turns out that they have the great "immunity" to nuclear weapons--they are blast-resistant and well protected against penetrating radiation; they have not only reliable armor but also a hermetically sealed hull, if necessary. As I said before, they can fire accurately on the move as well as from a stationary position. They have night vision devices. They are irrepressible and formidable in attack.

[Question] An impressive list of technical capabilities.... But what kind of man is in charge of such a complex weapon?

[Answer] People are the main force and pride of the Soviet tank forces, whose subunits and units are strongly united and are at a high level of combat capability. Service for the tankmen is not easy. Although the modern soldier generally has secondary education and is accustomed to and curious about equipment, even he has to sweat, as they say, in order to master tank technology. Let me explain this by saying that nowadays tankmen acquire and perfect their driving skills with the help of a whole series of special simulators, for example, the movie simulator which reproduces the dynamics of driving taking into account the terrain on which the tank is traveling.

Today's tankman must be thoroughly tempered morally, politically, psychologically and physically and he must possess such qualities as an ability to perform efficiently, discipline, alertness, memory and will; he must be ever ready to help a comrade and must be able to replace him. Initiative is also essential, of course: The tank crew operates as a member of a platoon or company, but it often has to make its own decisions, especially when firing or in difficult, unexpected situations.

[Question] Representatives of the aggressive NATO bloc, trying desperately to justify the "Soviet military threat" thesis, say, in particular, that the Warsaw Pact countries have considerably more tanks in Europe and that the ground force units are not equal in terms of numerical strength and force. What do you have to say about that?

[Answer] As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Soviet Union does have more tanks. But the NATO countries have a lot too. Besides, they have considerably more antitank weapons."

As is known, last year our country unilaterally withdrew 1,000 tanks from the GDR and reduced the contingent of Soviet forces in the country accordingly. What was the NATO bloc leaders' response to this peace-loving step? They decided to deploy in the next few years on the territory of the FRG, Britain, Italy and other countries around 600 more U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and to move U.S. forces in Europe closer to the borders of the socialist countries.

Recently the United States unilaterally abandoned the discussion of a number of important military problems. Talks on matters relating to the Indian Ocean, on limiting the sale and supply of conventional arms and on a total and general nuclear test ban were broken off. The United States is also responsible for the blocking of the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Instead one has juggling with figures on the numerical strength of armed forces deployed there. Yet, as we know, the forces of both sides are approximately equal.

And the tanks? A few years ago some people abroad were of the opinion that because of the appearance of new means of combatting tanks, including antitank guided missiles and so forth, tanks were allegedly losing their former importance. Now they are intimidating their peoples by talking about the "hordes of Russian tanks." "We," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "have never sought, nor do we seek military superiority over the other side. That is not our policy. But we will not allow superiority to be established over us. To make such attempts and to talk with us from a position of strength is absolutely futile."

The socialist community states love of peace should not be taken for weakness. The socialist countries have everything necessary to reliably protect their peoples' creative labor, to be able, in the event of an attack, to deliver a prompt and proper rebuff to any aggression wherever it comes from and whatever methods and means the aggressor tries to use. We respond to the U.S. militarists' provocative and inflammatory actions by being ever watchful, by constantly attending to the further improvement of ground, air and sea training, by keeping army and navy combat readiness at the proper level and by further strengthening the economic and defense might of our Soviet motherland.

[Question] How are the Soviet tankmen greeting their day?

[Answer] This is a special year. Inspired by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the congress' high assessment of the Soviet Armed Forces, all troops, including tankmen, are stubbornly and persistently improving their combat expertise, seeking new successes in mastering modern equipment and weapons, strengthening discipline, order and organization and ehancing the combat readiness of crews, platoons, companies, battalions and units.

The forces are currently completing summer training. A number of outstanding soldiers, class specialists and masters of driving and accurate firing have emerged during socialist competition, whose motto is "For High Combat Readiness and Firm Military Order." Their labor blends together with the labor of the heroes of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

I want to particularly mention the tankmen's high level of training which they demonstrated during the army and navy exercises on the territory of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and in the Baltic Sea. The tankmen solved complex tasks in a near-combat situation. They performed marches, fought "battles" by day and by night, surmounted obstacles, crossed water barriers and, while on the move, destroyed numerous targets which appeared suddenly and fleetingly. Like the troops of other categories of forces, the tankmen displayed not only a high combat spirit but also expertise, skill, courage and endurance. They demonstrated their strength and readiness at any moment to come to the defense of their motherland and all the socialist community countries. This is their combat report in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress.

General Potapov Commentary

PM180811 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Col Gen Yu. Potapov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Armor and Tank Directorate: "Powerful Strike Force"]

[Excerpts] Today army and navy servicemen and all Soviet people are celbrating Tankmen's Day.

The modern tank troops, travelling a path of more than 60 years of development with the other categories of troops and branches of the armed forces, are the motherland's powerful guards and its reliable defenders against any aggressor's encroachments.

This year saw the 40th anniversary of fascist Germany's perfidious attack on our country. This date recreates in Soviet people's memory the harsh lessons of history and urges them to display constant vigilance with respect to the sinister intrigues of imperialism, whose bellicosity is constantly mounting. Under cover of the fabrication of the Soviet military threat, the reactionary circles of the imperialist powers, headed by the United States, are forcing on the arms race, developing new types of lethal weapons and creating military blocs. The Chinese hegemonists are merging with imperialism's most aggressive forces.

Under these complex conditions the CPSU and the Soviet Government are displaying tireless concern for the consolidation of the country's defense might. Our armed forces, including the tank troops, are supplied with first-class combat equipment and weapons and have politically mature, highly skilled military cadres boundlessly devoted to the socialist fatherland. The tank troops' technical equipment level and degree of combat readiness have grown immeasurably in postwar years. The fine combat vehicles created by our designers and tank builders incorporate the latest achievements of science and technology. Modern tanks have powerful armor protection, a big range, high speed and excellent weapons. The vehicles' provision with optical, electrical and electronic instruments for controlling and stabilizing weaponry and the enhancement of the rate of fire of guns and machine-guns make the tank a formidable force on the battlefield. Of all known combat vehicles tanks are the best adapted to operations under the conditions of the use of nuclear weapons.

The tank troops' powerful combat equipment and armament have been entrusted to reliable hands. Soviet tankmen have a high degree of ideological tempering and military and special training. They sacredly preserve the combat glory of tankmen of older generations and their loyalty to the heroic traditions of the formations and units in which they are undergoing military service and they are fully determined to tirelessly strengthen the Soviet Army's combat might. Tank troops personnel, like all servicemen of our glorious armed forces, are characterized by devotion to the Communist Party and Soviet people, lofty moral and combat qualities, collectivism, friendship and troop comradeship.

The tankmen are proud that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev served in a tank unit as company political officer in a remote Transbaykal garrison. During his tour of Siberia and the Far East he visited his old unit and assessed highly the tankmen's combat skill. The recommendations voiced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at his meeting with the servicemen and contained in his fine books are mobilizing the tankmen to further enhance their vigilance and combat readiness, improve their military skill and strengthen discipline, organization and order.

The strenuous summer training period is coming to an end. In training classes, on firing ranges and tank training areas and in artillery training schools the servicemen are perfecting the knowledge and skills essential in battle, persistently mastering modern equipment and weapons and enhancing their moral-political and psychological tempering.

The communists and Komsomol members are marching in the vanguard of the competition for high combat readiness and firm military order. They are setting an example of the exemplary execution of service duty.

Soviet tankmen are celebrating their holiday with new achievements in military labor. The servicemen of the Berdichev Sukhe Bator Guards Tank Regiment and the Focsani-Gdansk Guards Tank Regiment enjoy renown among the troops. The units and subunits in which officers G. Dobrachev, N. Zaychkov, G. Muravyev, A. Milovanov, S. Zozylya, S. Yeremenko, N. Budayev and many others serve have achieved great successes in study.

The tankmen displayed lofty moral and combat qualities at the "Zapad-81" exercises. They operated skillfully in different types of battle, used the potential of armored equipment and weapons to maximum effect and displayed a high degree of organization, coordination and discipline.

Soviet people may be sure that the motherland's loyal sons--the tankmen--closely rallied around Lenin's party and boundlessly devoted to the sacred ideals of communism, are tirelessly improving their combat skill within the unified formation of Soviet servicemen and are always ready to fulfill worthily their patriotic and international duty in defending the motherland's sacred borders and the gains of socialism.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 'ZAPAD-81' MANEUVERS

Defense Ministers Depart

PM161235 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--On 12 September Army Gen D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense; Army Gen L. Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense; Army Gen Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense; Army Gen H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense; Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba; Col Gen J. Abhia, Mongolian defense minister; Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, Polish minister of national defense; Lt Gen C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense; and Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, returned home from the region of the "Zapad-81" exercises.

At the airfield the guests were seen off by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces; and Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Kurkotkin on Rear Services

PM161155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Report from "Zapad-81" exercises by correspondents Lt Col A. Bedzhanyan and Lt Col A. Zakharenko: "Rear Services Workers"]

[Excerpt] "In the last few days," Army Gen S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy minister of defense and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, told us, "I have had occasion to visit many rear services units and subunits. I was left with a great sense of satisfaction at the morale of the personnel, who regard it as their patriotic duty to fulfill their tasks at the exercises in an examplary manner. Wherever you go you can feel the keen atmosphere of competition and the desire to gratify the motherland with new successes in military labor and to live up to the 26th CPSU Congress' commendation of the Soviet Armed Forces. Rear services officers Ye. Astapov, V. Galata, A. Garnik, V. Zverev, K. Kulagin, V. Mukamalov, M. Shinkevish and many others are, for example, performing their duties with a deep sense of responsibility. By their selflessness in the exercises the men of the rear services are demonstrating their high degree of consciousness. This is also a result of the considerable political and organizational work done by commanders, political workers, staffs and party and Komsomol organizations in the training period and during the exercises. I would particularly like to mention the vanguard role played by communists in every sphere.

"This morale and atmosphere of responsibility are all the more important given that modern combat puts exceptionally great demands on rear services units and subunits. They must be highly maneuverable and able to quickly cover long distances and restore communications, to promptly replenish stocks of ammunition, fuel, food and technical and other equipment, to give medical assistance to the sick and wounded and to evacuate and repair equipment.

"The rear services have undergone radical changes since the Great Patriotic War. New weapons are capable of hitting not only whatever is in the immediate battle zone but also targets far from the front line. Hence the increasing demands on the rear services' toughness and their personnel's combat training. The men of the rear services must not only be skilled specialists and know their trade but also valiant warriors able to use their weapons to rebuff the enemy.

"There can be no doubt that the "Zapad-81" exercises currently being carried out under conditions simulating actual combat as closely as possible will provide a first-rate schooling in courage and skill for rear services personnel and all other servicemen."

YEPISHEV REVIEWS REPORT ON WORK WITH LETTERS

PM141134 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Improving Work With Letters and Suggestions"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate bureau has discussed a report by Lt Gen F. Ishchenko, member of the Military Council and Chief of the Red Banner North Caucasus Military District Political Directorate, on how the district troops are fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Further Improve Work With Working People's Letters and Suggestions in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions." The results of the discussion were reviewed by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

MARSHAL KOLDUNOV REPORTS ON WORK MONITORING

PM140910 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 2

[Col. A. Shirokov report: "To the Level of Increased Demands"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the main staff and directorates of the commander in chief, air defense forces has been held. It discussed the tasks of fulfilling the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Monitoring and Verification of Execution in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions."

The report by Marshal Av A. Koldunov, commander in chief, air defense forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and the speeches by Col Gen S. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the air defense forces Political Directorate, and by Comrades S. Borodikhin, M. Bobkov, N. Moskvitelev, V. Khokhlov, Yu. Chesnokov and others emphasized the great significance of monitoring and verifying execution for efficient troop control. Specific examples were used to show how skillfully organized monitoring and verification of execution, backed up by lively organizational work locally, help to achieve significant successes in combat and political training and serve to educate cadres in the spirit of high responsibility for their entrusted tasks. It was pointed out that the state of monitoring and verification of execution remains a weak point in the work of certain party organizations and communist leaders.

P. Grigoryev, an executive of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the meeting's work.